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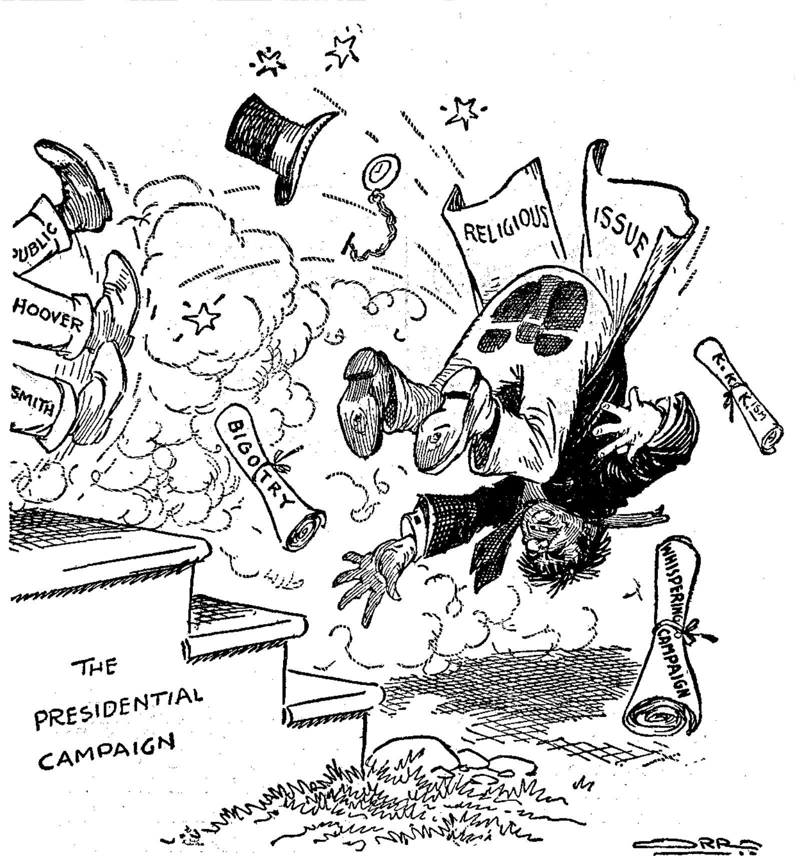
TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE "RELIGIOUS ISSUE" IN THE OPEN

"THE WHISPERING CAMPAIGN" and the religious issue are now out in the open, editors and political correspondents agree, having been dragged out by Governor Smith in his Oklahoma speech, and also by the statements of Mr. Hoover and other Republican leaders repudiating support based on religious prejudice. Some correspondents find the issue looming ominously. The Seattle *Times* Washington representative hears that it is the only issue discust in the South and the border States, and he calls attention to public assertions by former Senators Oscar Underwood and John Sharp Williams, and Senator Joe T. Robinson, that religion is the great issue. The New York *Times* (Dem.) admits that anti-Catholic prejudice "has to be recognized as a fact, and taken into the account as a political factor." The Republican Hartford *Courant* thinks "the general public has little realization of the attempt that has been made to stir the religious passions and prejudices of the South, particularly, and some sections of the West." That propaganda "should convince or fool anybody when access to the truth is so easily available seems incredible" to the Connecticut editor, "but the fact remains that thousands of minds have been poisoned by it."



Copyright, 1928, by the Chicago *Tribune*

ONE, TWO, THREE—AND OUT!

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) is convinced that we have here, not "a question of what forces may be arrayed to win one campaign, but of getting rid of something that is a danger to American life, that common, every-day living that we all have to do together." And the dry pro-Hoover Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) makes this interesting observation:

"The connection between the religious aspect and the Prohibition aspect of this political contest is apparent in very much of the literature of the campaign. Start the religious topic and one runs into Prohibition in record time. Start on Prohibition and there is 'Rome' just around the corner."

However, the Baltimore *Evening Sun* is cheered by hearing of clerical groups in Chicago, Kansas City, and Memphis all taking action condemning the raising of the religious issue, and the New York *Daily News*, speaking of similar views exprest by both groups and individuals, ventures the opinion that "they speak for a great silent body of Protestants and Catholics who like to hear the prima donnas of bigotry sing, but who will forget those hollow *vorspiels* when they go to the polls." The Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) refuses to be greatly alarmed by what it considers scattering and irresponsible appeals to vote against Smith on religious grounds:

"They do not come from any church. They come from no party organization—national, State, or local. The 120,000,000 people of this country assert and exercise the right to discuss anything and everything about a candidate for President, even the kind of hat he wears and the breadth of his smile, and they will do it in spite of everything that may be done by Chairman Work or Chairman Raskob to restrain them."

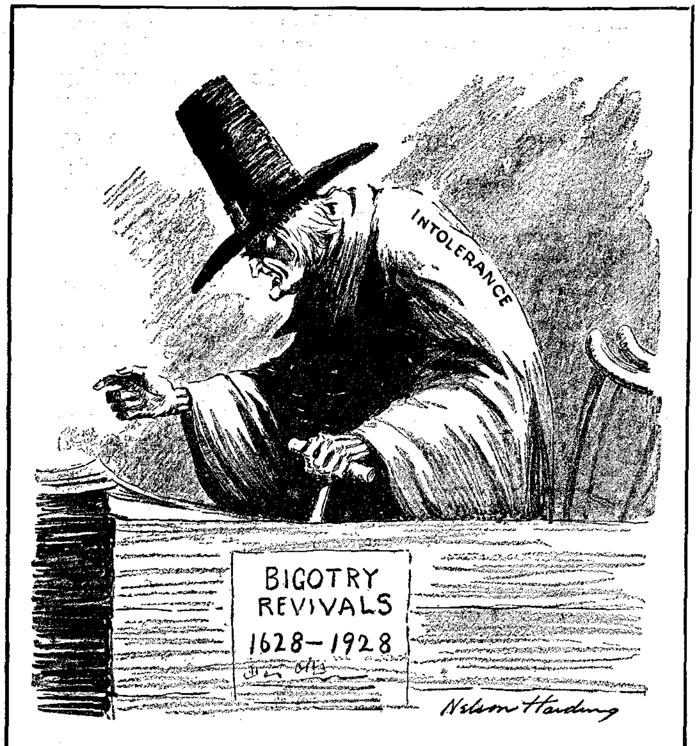
But the most commonly exprest reason for reassurance may be set forth in these words of the Springfield *Union* (Rep.): "Both Mr. Hoover and Governor Smith have contributed to the elimination of the religious issue in the campaign by denouncing those who either in support of, or in opposition to, their candidacies, have raised religious qualifications for public office." These two statements, agrees the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), should put an end to all appeals for votes for or against candidates because of church membership. The two candidates together, remarks the New York *Times* (Dem.), "can not entirely stop this poisonous propaganda, but they have done what they can to make it henceforth entirely contemptible." Or, as

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

the Fargo *Forum* (Ind.) concludes, "by example of tolerance the leaders of both groups can do much to minimize intolerance and carry the campaign forward on the high ground of the real issues involved."

In particular, it was Governor Smith's Oklahoma speech of September 20 that, according to the Springfield *Republican*, "slit the hide off the most disquieting phenomena of this election canvass." Never before, as one political reporter notes, "has a Presidential candidate made a campaign address on religious intolerance." The Governor opened by announcing that he intended to "drag out into the open what has been whispered." He declared that "the cry of Tammany Hall is nothing more or less than a red herring that is pulled across the trail in order to throw us off the scent." "I know what's behind it," he went on, "it's nothing more nor less than my religion." To quote a few sentences in the remainder of the speech:

> "'If there are any considerable number of our people that are going to listen to appeals to their passion and to their prejudice, if bigotry and intolerence and their sister vices are going to succeed, it is dangerous for the future life of the Republic, and the best way to kill anything un-American is to drag it out into the open; because anything un-American can not live in the sunlight. . . .



OLDEST CAMPAIGNER TRIES COMEBACK

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

> "'Of course, it is very fine for the Republican National Committee and the Republican chairman to disown all this. It is very easy for them to say, "We disclaim knowledge of it and responsibility for it." But I haven't heard any of them disclaim responsibility for what Mrs. Willebrandt said. She is a Deputy Attorney-General of the United States. She went before the Methodist Conference of Methodist preachers and said to them: "There are 600,000 of you Methodists in Ohio alone, enough to put this election over. Write to your people." There is separation of Church and State for you
>
> "'Let me make myself perfectly clear. I do not want any Catholic in the United States of America to vote for me on the 6th of November because I am a Catholic. If any Catholic in this country believes that the welfare, the well-being, the prosperity, the growth and the expansion of the United States is best conserved and best promoted by the election of Hoover, I want him to vote for Hoover and not for me.
>
> "'But, on the other hand, I have the right to say that any citizen of this country that believes I can promote its welfare, that I am capable of steering the Ship of State safely through the next four years and then votes against me because of my religion, he is not a real, pure, genuine American.'"

"It took courage" to speak this way, declares the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), and a similar tribute comes from the Republican Oshkosh *Northwestern*. Dailies supporting Smith are even more emphatic in their praise. The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) says of the speech: "It will be engraved indelibly upon American records, because for the first time since the erection of the republic it joins battle in defense of the very ideals and principles upon which this nation and its institutions were builded." In the South the Governor's courage and candor are given high praise by the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, and Nashville *Tennessean*. It seems to the Columbia *Record* that he "has taken the backbone out of the whispering squad." His honesty and earnestness "compel the respect of every believer in a square deal," in the Atlanta *Journal's* opinion, while *The Constitution* in the same city doubts whether our political history ever recorded "a bolder or a more courageous address." To the Montgomery *Advertiser*, in Alabama, it seems that Governor Smith "taught an inspiring lesson in Americanism," and the Miami *News* concludes that "even Mr. Hoover himself, in the reflection of his calm moments, must find in his own heart an emotional reaction toward sheer admiration for his antagonist."

Other Southern Democratic dailies are convinced with the Birmingham (Ala.) *News* that Smith is correct as well as courageous—"it is his religion that is being attacked by the Republican party and that party's co-conspirators against this country's peace." "It is religious hate that is at the bottom of the whole movement organized against him by Protestant leaders," the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* feels certain. Every intelligent American knows that what the Governor said is true, we read in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

> "Thousands of citizens are at this moment saying to themselves and to each other that because Governor Smith is a Roman Catholic he must not be trusted with the Presidential office. The Democratic candidate is being victimized by a prejudice which violates decency, nullifies a fundamental principle of popular government, and puts to shame the solemn convictions of American statesmen, from Washington to Roosevelt."

"The miasma of prejudice and malice has been driven away by this explosion of outraged righteousness," says the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, commenting on the effect of the Oklahoma City speech. The address will do a vast deal of good, in the opinion of the Republican Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, because "there are millions of persons to whom this un-American propaganda has been addrest, perhaps with some effect, who are not closed-minded bigots, but are capable of seeing the truth, that sectarian prejudice has no rightful place in American politics or American government." Mr. W. W. Jermane, of the Seattle *Times*, suggests that Governor Smith's speech will appeal to the more liberal-minded Protestants in such a way as to increase his vote in the North materially. And Ernest K. Lindley, writing in the New York *World*, argues that the Oklahoma City speech should strengthen Governor Smith "in industrial centers where there are populations which have for years been the target of the Klan and the allied 100 per cent. Nordic and Protestant organizations"

But not all the comment on the Oklahoma City speech is unqualified praise. The New York *Evening Post*, for instance, thinks that the Governor made too much of the religious issue, and that a brief statement would have been sufficient—"by assuming the good faith of the majority of his fellow citizens and ignoring the minority of bigots, he would have gone through without making bigotry his main, emotional issue." In another editorial this New York daily declares that the speech "brings the Smith campaign squarely back to the half-boastful, half-cry-baby stage." The Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Rep.) finds Governor Smith a "whiner," while the Kansas City *Star* and ndianapolis *Star* (Ind.) agree that he put an exaggerated emhasis on petty things. The Charlotte *Observer*, a Democratic aper, inclines to the opinion that Governor Smith might have one just as well "by ignoring calumny altogether."

Speaking at a Methodist conference in Ohio, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt replied to the Smith speech, and declared hat her attacks were based entirely on Governor Smith's attiude toward Prohibition, and "had not a thing to do with his eligion." Several Republican and independent newspapers hallenge Governor Smith's statement that objections to him as a Tammany" candidate cover up a religious bias. Such reasonng "is hardly tenable," says the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.). "If Mr. Smith were not a typical Tammany leader, born and bred n its methods, a stanch defender of its system, and, in addition, n ardent wet, a lifelong defender of the saloon, Democrats would e slow to oppose him in Oklahoma or anywhere else," declares he New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.). It is not fair, insists the New York *Telegram*, of the Scripps-Howard chain, "to charge hat a man who opposes Smith because of Tammany is using Tammany as a screen to hide the real motive." The Philadelphia *nquirer* (Rep.) asks: "Wasn't he talking religion in order to divert attention from Tammany?" While many do really oppose Smith because of his religion, it is also true, declares the Camden *Post*, in New Jersey, "that there are thousands of sincere drys, who actually believe in Prohibition, and who, without considerng Smith's religion, oppose him because they think him the nemy of the dry cause." In North Carolina the Winston-Salem *Journal*, studying the anti-Smith campaign in the South, omes to the conclusion that "Governor Smith's chief task is ot to answer his religious opponents, but to answer Democratic leaders who oppose him on other grounds."

Another phase of this religious issue concerns Mr. Hoover, ather than Governor Smith, says the Oklahoma City *Daily Oklahoman* in calling attention to a Democratic campaign speech in which "voters are urged to vote against Mr. Hoover because as Quaker he is naturally a conscientious objector, and therefore unfit to become President of the United States." And Senator Caraway of Arkansas said in a speech delivered in Maryland at he very time the New York Governor was talking in Oklahoma hat Democrats have as much right to examine Mr. Hoover's aith "as Republicans have to encourage the voters of the country to scrutinize the faith of Governor Smith."

Mr. Hoover's emphatic utterances on the religious issue came ollowing the publication in the Washington *Post* of a letter signed by Mrs. Willie W. Caldwell, Republican National Committeewoman from Virginia, which contained this sentence: "We must save the United States from being Romanized and rumidden, and the call is to the women to do so." When this letter was called to Mr. Hoover's attention, he said:

> "I resent and repudiate it. Such an attitude is entirely opposed to every principle of the Republican party."

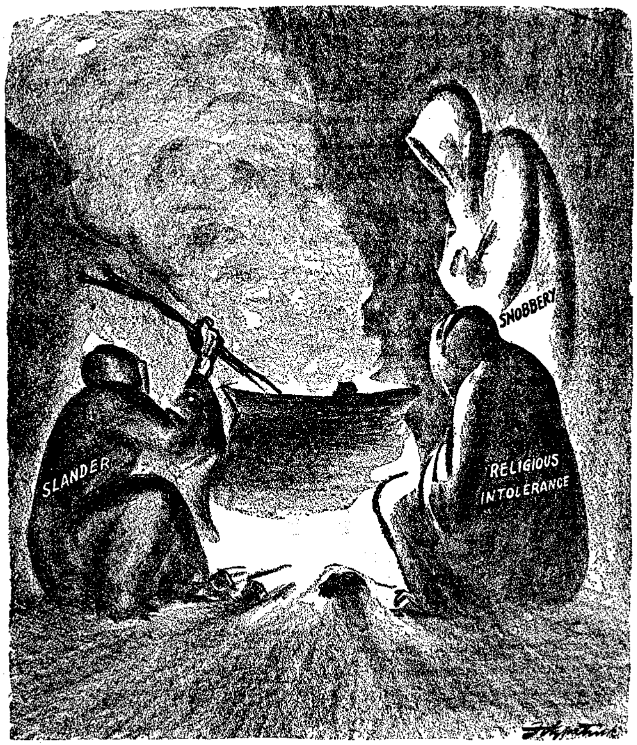
Later Mr. Hoover made public this further statement:

> "I can not fully express my indignation at any such circulars. Nor can I reiterate too strongly that religious questions have no part in this campaign. I have repeatedly stated that neither nor the Republican party want support on that basis."

Another Republican leader who has drawn a rebuke from National headquarters (in the shape of a letter from Chairman Work) is Oliver D. Street, Republican National Committeeman n Alabama, who has made public a discussion of Governor Smith's church affiliations containing the sentence, "I think the Catholic Church and Governor Smith's membership in it legitimately enter into this campaign as a very live and vital ssue." The writer was told by Chairman Work of his regret that a party official "should bring the religious question into a partizan campaign," and was advised to keep to the announced policy of the committee in the future.

Mr. Hoover's condemnation of bigotry wins him commendation from Republican papers like the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, the Springfield *Union*, and New York *Herald Tribune*. "When Mr. Hoover speaks in this vein," the Charleston *News and Courier* "can not help wishing he were a Democrat so that it might support him for President." The Asheville *Times* (Dem.) is likewise convinced that Mr. Hoover has spoken on this issue "the language of courage and of intellectual honesty."

"Mr. Hoover himself is neither bigoted nor intolerant," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), "but he seems to be afflicted with an extraordinary number of supporters who are both." The New York *Journal of Commerce* fears that Republican party discipline must have relaxed a great deal. The South Bend *Tribune* (Rep.) calls for closer supervision of all campaign activities to prevent things like the Caldwell incident. Senator Glass (Dem.) of Virginia has told the Washington *Post*: "I think Mrs. Caldwell was indiscreet enough to write exactly what every Republican campaign whisperer is saying, and what many political preachers who traffic in notoriety and make merchandise of religion are proclaiming from platform and pulpit." The Birmingham *News* (Dem.) reports that "slanders and lies that no Republican would circulate in the East are spread throughout the South," and, tho repudiated at headquarters, in the South they are "accepted at face value and even flaunted and defended by some Republican campaign managers." Says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*: "The hugeness and wide extent of the fight that is being made on Governor Smith along racial, religious, and social lines negatives any idea that it is either accidental or spontaneous on the part of the ones making it."



"DOUBLE, DOUBLE, TOIL AND TROUBLE;
FIRE BURN, AND CAULDRON BUBBLE."

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

The Democratic *Arkansas Gazette* of Little Rock insists that to prove their good faith Mr. Hoover and his managers "will have to take more energetic measures than indulging in fine talk about their love of tolerance." Mr. Hoover, declares the Lynchburg *News* (Dem.), "can bring about the dismissal of the party agents responsible for making an issue of religion; let him get rid of them or refrain from complaint when the less than cynical receive his noble protestations with shrugs and smiles."

ALL RECORDS BROKEN BY "THE DIGEST'S" GREAT POLL

PREVIOUS POLLING RECORDS for the fourth week of a national poll, set by THE DIGEST'S Presidential poll of 1924, are left far behind with this week's tabulation of nearly 2,000,000 votes from forty of the forty-eight States. The poll of 1924, the next greatest poll, reached the impressive total of 1,451,501 in the fourth weekly tabulation, but the present tabulation of 1,911,257 shows an increase of almost half a million votes, or practically 33 per cent. In fact, no DIGEST political poll has ever stirred such wide-spread interest both among the daily newspapers throughout the country and also, judging by the mass of private correspondence daily received, among the individual voters themselves.

Votes from States in the "Solid South" and from New York City appear for the first time in considerable numbers in this week's tabulation, with the result that the Hoover majority is somewhat reduced. The Republican lead of more than two-to-one in last week's tabulation is cut down to less than two-to-one this time. Presented in percentages, the figures last week gave Mr. Hoover approximately 68 per cent., Governor Smith 31 per cent., of the total vote. This week the percentages stand at approximately 63 to 36. The breaking down of political fences, already noticed in previous reports on the poll, is even more plainly evident as votes from the Southern States come in Alabama, it will be seen, shows the Republican candidate slightly in the lead, supported by far more former Democrats than Republicans. While the vote here is practically a stand-off, both Virginia and North Carolina give Mr. Hoover a substantial lead. Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina are the only States which, thus far, have registered a preference for the Democratic candidate. In all of the Southern States, however, considering the fact that the poll is at present not more than half completed, the vote can hardly be taken as closely indicative of the final returns. In New York State, where the returns are now beginning to be balanced by the Democratic vote of New

THE LITERARY DIGEST 1928 PRESIDENTIAL POLL

Votes received up to and Including October 1, 1928

	HOOVER							SMITH						
	Total 1928 Vote	How the Same Voters Voted in 1924						Total 1928 Vote	How the Same Voters Voted in 1924					
		Rep.	*Dem.*	*Soc.*	*F. Lab.*	*Proh.*	*No Vote*		*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Soc.*	*F. Lab.*	*Proh.*	*No Vcte*
Alabama	11,137	3,410	5,813	32	1	6	1,875	10,065	584	7,983	44	2	2	1,540
Arizona	2,633	1,447	733	27	....	2	424	1,838	495	965	49	4	....	325
Arkansas	9,679	4,043	4,231	33	3	4	1,365	9,878	823	7,750	58	2	....	1,245
California	81,270	56,852	9,803	1,015	16	406	13,178	38,121	20,916	8,875	1,413	17	35	6,865
Colorado	13,797	9,244	2,178	140	8	13	2,214	5,677	2,086	2,330	199	14	....	1,048
Connecticut	21,990	17,765	1,090	82	5	16	3,032	9,736	4,146	3,788	200	4	2	1,596
Georgia	8,586	2,876	4,331	62	3	2	1,312	10,395	650	8,188	60	9	1	1,487
Idaho	3,176	2,229	343	73	....	2	529	1,723	736	578	88	1	....	320
Illinois	100,621	76,753	7,632	828	45	42	15,321	61,595	27,522	21,095	1,401	87	29	11,461
Indiana	51,208	36,167	7,405	195	13	51	7,377	23,786	8,558	11,100	310	12	22	3,784
Kentucky	19,291	11,436	5,079	93	4	5	2,674	12,950	2,683	8,138	164	11	13	1,941
Louisiana	7,870	2,369	4,217	26	....	3	1,255	11,091	1,288	7,843	52	....	1	1,907
Maine	13,700	10,744	778	18	2	2	2,156	4,770	1,875	2,035	59	4	....	797
Maryland	14,080	7,631	3,861	111	5	9	2,463	8,774	2,185	4,668	220	3	1	1,697
Massachusetts	69,599	57,324	2,445	299	8	12	9.511	35,115	16,752	11,767	844	14	5	5,733
Michigan	65,357	50,310	4,911	333	18	51	9,734	22,825	12,634	5,912	463	18	27	3,771
Missouri	3,960	2,712	790	28	1	1	428	2,565	875	1,299	56	2	....	333
Montana	4,918	3,366	689	83	11	....	769	2,313	919	841	122	5	....	426
Nebraska	22,086	14,382	4,009	275	4	7	3,409	10,340	3,924	4,337	327	6	11	1,735
Nevada	741	514	117	11	....	....	99	404	136	183	19	....	1	65
New Hampshire	9,030	7,234	562	24	....	2	1.208	3,453	1,314	1,469	35	1	....	634
New Jersey	53,479	40,644	4,928	219	10	23	7,655	20,188	8,443	7,895	383	14	11	3,442
New Mexico	2,377	1,380	633	19	....	1	344	1,372	369	765	36	1	....	201
New York	170,113	126,789	17,159	874	59	81	25.151	144,276	46,846	66,790	3,368	257	46	26,969
North Carolina	9,302	4,969	3,097	34	3	2	1,197	7,221	557	5,571	38	2	....	1,053
Ohio	91,532	64,795	12,845	867	15	24	12,986	38,329	15,785	15,001	1,284	20	15	6,224
Oklahoma	12,078	5,764	4,531	39	24	3	1717	5,116	1,158	2,948	51	4	2	953
Oregon	14,269	9,959	1,927	107	3	21	2,252	6,875	3,554	1,972	216	2	2	1,129
Pennsylvania	159,018	119,910	13,166	749	76	295	24,822	80,396	44,256	20,013	1,236	161	39	14,691
Rhode Island	9,224	7,639	327	21	1	3	1,233	4,572	2,116	1,653	68	1	1	733
South Carolina	1,174	219	742	3	....	....	210	3,399	83	2,869	5	....	....	442
Tennessee	18,282	9,734	5,903	53	6	2	2,584	12,810	1,600	9,198	69	1	2	1,940
Texas	27,160	7,108	16,190	63	5	3	3,791	19,104	1,979	14,157	95	2	....	2,871
Utah	3,515	2,482	481	34	5	....	513	2,368	965	936	73	20	....	374
Vermont	8,023	6,449	296	16	2	4	1,256	2,320	1,022	836	37	....	1	424
Virginia	16,427	6,938	6,890	102	7	10	2,480	11,436	1,418	8,307	80	1	....	1,630
Washington	21,979	15,783	2,362	337	60	25	3,412	8,967	4,660	2,284	333	90	8	1,592
West Virginia	10,471	7,093	2,034	55	7	1	1,281	5,721	1,474	3,440	57	5	1	744
Wisconsin	30,413	23,221	1,710	557	2	62	4,861	21,394	10,913	5,249	1,116	2	19	4,095
Wyoming	2,040	1,420	292	21	1	....	306	979	356	368	52	5	....	198
State Unknown	6,264	3,633	856	43	1	13	1,718	4,572	1,258	1,893	77	4	1	1,339
Totals	1,201,869	844,737	167,386	8,001	434	1,209	180,102	688,829	259,913	293,199	14,857	808	298	119,754

(La Follette registered in different States as Socialist, Farmer Laborite, Progressive and Non-partizan, in various combinations. Readers may infer the distribution of his vote, too complicated to be detailed in the table.)

FIRST RETURNS FROM NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND PHILADELPHIA

In these three large cities, the entire enrolled electorate is being polled. The totals given below are included in the table of ballots by States shown on the opposite page. In the case of New York City, Gov. Smith's popularity is strongly indicated, and the inclusion of the city vote makes the State's vote decidedly more Democratic.

	HOOVER							SMITH						
	Total 1928 Vote	How the Same Voters Voted in 1924						Total 1928 Vote	How the Same Voters Voted in 1924					
		Rep.	*Dem.*	*Soc.*	*F. Lab.*	*Proh.*	*No Vote*		*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Soc.*	*F. Lab.*	*Proh.*	*No Vote*
Chicago	48,522	37,291	2,745	404	21	11	8,060	37,671	16,788	12,341	730	43	10	7.759
New York City	65,205	44,590	9,554	547	34	12	10,468	102,539	29,741	49,547	2,720	209	25	20,297
Philadelphia	63,677	49,826	3,027	241	31	24	10,528	44,790	26,693	9,080	408	61	14	8,534

York City, the poll is more nearly complete. The city vote thus far received, which is included in the total New York State vote shown in the large table, gives 65,205 for Hoover as against 102,539 for Smith. The Smith total includes 29,741 recruits rom voters who voted for Coolidge in 1924, while Mr. Hoover's total includes 9,554 former Democrats. A much larger New York City vote will be given in next week's issue. The small table presented at the top of this page summarizes the vote thus far received from Chicago, New York City, and Philadelphia.

On the basis of the reports previously published, the New York *Times*, a Smith supporter, finds "Democratic comfort" in the act that:

> "Of the 92,855 votes cast in the Digest poll for Smith, 38,817 were by Republicans who voted for Coolidge in 1924, and only 35,054 were by voters who were for Davis in that year. Should this ratio be maintained, and more than half of Smith's vote come rom Republicans, his election would be assured. It would probably be assured if as low as 25 per cent. of his vote came n that way and he held the normal Democratic territory."

It is not generally realized, believes this editor, "how few votes must be changed per precinct to reverse even such majorities as the Republicans had in 1920 and such heavy pluralities as they had in 1924." The editor of the Syracuse *Herald* (Dem.) agrees with this view. Outside of the metropolis the vote may look ike "the fringe of an anti-Smith avalanche," admits this up-State editor, but—

> "The string attached to it suggests a six-inch cable. The Smith vote includes 5,386 Republicans, or 22 per cent. of the whole. On the other hand, the number of Hoover Democrats is 2,464, or 8 per cent. Bear in mind, too, that this is an exclusive, scattering canvass of the strongly Republican up-State section. We find that by applying these ratios of shifts to the up-State Coolidge-Davis vote of 1924, Hoover's up-State majority would be barely 325, which would be easily wiped out by the assured New York City majority for Smith."

Such argument finds no favor with the Republican New York *Evening Post*, which announces, taking *The Times* to task:

> "In the first place, it is not true that 'more than half of Smith's vote' comes from Republicans. About 42 per cent. of it is to be accounted or in that way.
>
> "In the second place, it is exceedingly improbable that all of the 39,000 votes were cast by Republicans. Millions of Democrats voted for Coolidge in 1924, as they had voted for Harding in 1920. The 7,000,000 pluralities of those years were grossly abnormal. To no small extent the votes which Smith will get this year from persons who voted for Coolidge in 1924 will come not from Republicans but from Democrats who are returning to the fold.
>
> "But waive these considerations. Even then *The Times's* conclusion is utterly erroneous. It doesn't matter what proportion of his vote Smith gets from Republicans. What counts is totals. Smith must poll more votes than Hoover.
>
> "If Smith could hold the Davis vote and add to it as large a vote from people who voted for Coolidge four years ago he would win. But this, according to the Digest figures, he is not doing. About 40 per cent. of the vote which was cast for Davis is being registered for Hoover, while only 21 per cent. of the Coolidge vote is going to Smith."

The Digest's present totals, it will be noticed, show that 167,386 Democratic votes are now in the Hoover column, while Mr. Smith claims the considerably larger figure of 259,913 votes from Republican voters as of 1924. On the other hand, under the total of the column headed "No vote," which includes those who vote for the first time in this election, those who missed their vote in the last election, and those who neglect to state whether they voted or not, Mr. Hoover has the advantage by 180,102 to 119,754 for Smith. In the final analysis, of course, not such totals as these, but the majorities in the separate States, exprest through the votes in the Electoral College, will determine the election. A tabulation of the States, with the number of votes of each in the Electoral College is given herewith, for use in connection with The Digest's figures.

The situation, so far, even with such light as the preliminary reports of The Digest's poll has been able to throw on it, is "frankly bewildering" to a number of editors of assorted political views. "It looks like a horse-race," observes the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), arguing that the Digest figures forecast a close election in November. "The election is six weeks off," the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) reminds its readers. "Much may happen in that time to cause shifts in popular sentiment." It is too early to draw conclusions, taking all the switching into account, believes another Republican editor writing in the

VOTES OF THE STATES IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The election is determined by these votes, which are cast by each State for the candidate receiving the majority vote in that State. This table may be used in connection with the distribution of votes by States shown in the large table on page 10.

Alabama	12	Nevada	3
Arizona	3	New Hampshire	4
Arkansas	9	New Jersey	14
California	13	New Mexico	3
Colorado	6	New York	45
Connecticut	7	North Carolina	12
Delaware	3	North Dakota	5
Florida	6	Ohio	24
Georgia	14	Oklahoma	10
Idaho	4	Oregon	5
Illinois	29	Pennsylvania	38
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	5
Iowa	13	South Carolina	9
Kansas	10	South Dakota	5
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	10	Texas	20
Maine	6	Utah	4
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	18	Virginia	12
Michigan	15	Washington	7
Minnesota	12	West Virginia	8
Mississippi	10	Wisconsin	13
Missouri	18	Wyoming	3
Montana	4		
Nebraska	8		531

Springfield *Union*, while a fourth Republican commentator in the Chicago *Evening Post* suspects that "the Harding and the Coolidge campaigns have induced a landslide expectation in the G. O. P.," whereas judging on the basis of THE DIGEST's poll and a number of other indications, "this is not that sort of a campaign." A Democratic journal, the Houston *Post-Dispatch*, recalling that THE DIGEST's poll of four years ago "stood up with uncanny accuracy," argues:

> "The conditions of the present campaign and of the 1924 campaign are radically different. In fact, the present campaign is unprecedented from the standpoint of a confusion of issues and of bewildering drifts and cross-currents.
>
> "Never before has a Presidential election been so hard to gage, analyze, or estimate. Never before have so many people been torn between conflicting impulses as to how they shall vote.
>
> "Compared to the dull campaign of 1924, when the people were apathetic and the Democratic chieftains without hope, the Smith-Hoover contest is as a whirling tornado beside a gentle breeze. Added to 57 other confusing factors, there is the factor this year of a vote that apparently will exceed by millions of ballots any other total chalked up in a Presidential contest.
>
> "It is not to be expected that THE LITERARY DIGEST poll will foreshadow the 1928 results with such close fidelity as the 1924 poll foreshadowed the results of that year.
>
> "The poll should at least afford, however, an insight into whether the battle of 1928 will be contested tooth and nail, with the results turning on a hair, or whether there is probability of a landslide one way or the other."

VOTES FOR MINOR CANDIDATES

	Thomas (Soc.) Total Vote	Foster (Work.) Total Vote	Varney (Proh.) Total Vote
ALABAMA	38	23	26
ARIZONA	17	18	10
ARKANSAS	60	21	23
CALIFORNIA	918	408	394
COLORADO	117	60	55
CONNECTICUT	177	67	23
GEORGIA	29	21	38
IDAHO	41	16	18
ILLINOIS	842	625	164
INDIANA	321	170	129
KENTUCKY	73	33	62
LOUISIANA	35	12	19
MAINE	58	13	23
MARYLAND	125	55	144
MASSACHUSETTS	516	255	196
MICHIGAN	301	356	98
MISSOURI	18	7	7
MONTANA	46	32	16
NEBRASKA	156	102	70
NEVADA	1	4	6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	36	18	21
NEW JERSEY	486	162	68
NEW MEXICO	13	5	3
NEW YORK	4,077	1,469	404
NORTH CAROLINA	19	12	41
OHIO	546	457	130
OKLAHOMA	89	40	32
OREGON	176	84	44
PENNSYLVANIA	1,044	519	446
RHODE ISLAND	52	31	11
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	6	8
TENNESSEE	46	27	67
TEXAS	85	51	48
UTAH	36	14	10
VERMONT	23	17	21
VIRGINIA	45	31	56
WASHINGTON	230	96	105
WEST VIRGINIA	33	24	14
WISCONSIN	792	152	165
WYOMING	19	10	4
STATE UNKNOWN	58	49	66
TOTAL	11,802	5,572	3,185

On this point of the difficulty of making forecasts in the present state of political feeling, most Republican and Democratic editors can agree. The Kansas City *Times*, listed as independent in politics, makes this summary and comment:

> "Returns from THE LITERARY DIGEST preelection canvass indicate the special difficulty that may attend making forecasts of the outcome from the showing of the poll. There are two conflicting aspects. Roughly, Hoover gets twice as many votes as Smith. But of Hoover's total vote only 10 per cent. is made up of Democrats, while of Smith's 40 per cent. is made up of former Republicans. It is still to b determined which is the more important the total votes or the party defections In the West the returns are likely to indicate a Democratic swing to Hoover tha may offset the Eastern Republican swing t Smith.
>
> "This condition did not exist in th DIGEST poll of 1924. In that year nearly 2,400,000 ballots were received, of whic 1,350,000 were for Coolidge, with the res divided between Davis and La Follette But no serious party defections were indicated. Of those who voted nearly 1,350,000 indicated they had voted for Harding in 1920. This was about the Coolidge vote Of the rest, 570,000 had voted for Cox (against 505,000 for Davis), and 460,000 had not voted in the previous election.
>
> "The Coolidge majority over Davi was indicated in the poll, but there were not this year's cross-currents to reckon with."

Among the lighter cross-currents, both in the political situation of the country at large and in the DIGEST poll, may be reckoned the candidacy of Mr. Will Rogers, who is vigorously running for President on a platform of Anti-bunk. His official journal is *Life* (New York), from the pages of which he addresses weekly exhortations to a large and appreciative public. His candidacy seems to have been taken seriously by a number of voters who have sent in their ballots in the DIGEST Presidential poll, for he has to date received a total of 621 votes, from all parts of the country. His supporters occasionally enliven their ballots by such comments as "The U. S. needs a man like Will Rogers," "I am for Will Rogers—this is no joke," while a card bearing the postmark of Birmingham, Alabama, suggests that Ben Turpin be nominated for Vice-President on the ticket headed by Mr. Rogers. In even more jocular vein is the candidacy of Andy Gump, the well-known comic-strip creation of Sidney Smith. Mr. Gump now has 71 votes to his credit in the DIGEST poll.

Other voters who stray beyond the conventional candidates send in votes for Colonel Lindbergh, Andrew Volstead, Nicholas Murray Butler, Senator Norris of Nebraska, and Aimee Semple McPherson.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

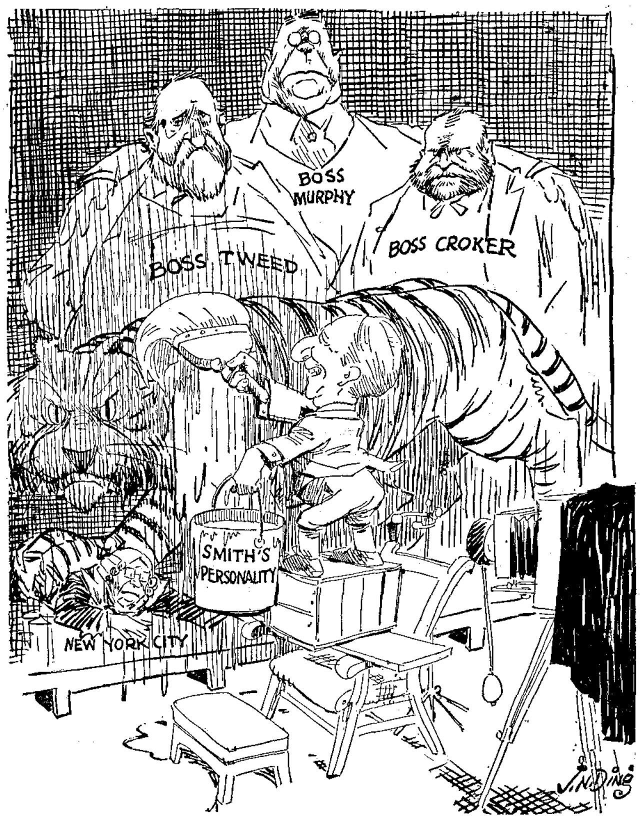
1. Does Mr. Coolidge talk only politics? (p. 27).
2. How old is Mexico's new President? (p. 17).
3. How will the use of the radio probably chiefly affect the Church? (p. 31).
4. What President of a European country recently became king of that country? (p. 19).
5. What explorer survived being frozen in a block of ice? (p. 34).
6. What is the chief cause of mortality to-day in railway accidents? (p. 24).
7. What killed the Anglo-French Naval Pact? (p. 15).
8. What is the chief difficulty the missionary enterprise is encountering in the foreign field? (p. 30).
9. How many governments are there in Australia? (p. 20).
10. Why do newcomers have difficulty in sleeping high in the Alps? (p. 44).
11. What fish is more dangerous than the shark? (p. 25).
12. Why do bank bandits steer clear of Iowa and Indiana? (p. 54).
13. Where, in Europe, is euthanasia permissible on the testimony of two medical men? (p. 21).
14. Who was probably the first model-airplane builder? (p. 72).
15. What language is still tabu in France? (p. 28).
16. What well-known advertising device may be adapted to combating fogs? (p. 81).
17. How long does it take to go from New York to Los Angeles by bus? (p. 66).
18. What country is described as "the land of woman's dream come true"? (p. 21).
19. How long was the newest "foolproof" airplane in development? (p. 76).
20. In what country has a series of strikes during six years cost the workers $35,000,000? (p. 20).

SMITH'S ATTACK ON REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION

"ALL GALL IS DIVIDED into three parts, thus enabling Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Republicans to warn people against Tammany," remarks the paragrapher of a Democratic Southern daily, the Birmingham (Ala.) *News*. Many Republican editors, however, seem to think that there must have been something left over from this division to enable the Democratic Presidential candidate, with his close Tammany affiliations, to suggest that old Republican scandals involving the naval oil leases, the administration of alien property, the Veterans' Bureau, and the 1920 Republican campaign fund have any bearing on the candidacy of Herbert Hoover. Even if the tracks of the Republican elephant did at one time reek of oil, these editors say in effect, the American people will not forget that unsavory odors have been wafted also from the lair of the Tammany tiger. In fact, the editorial reaction to Governor Smith's speech at Helena, Montana, on party responsibility for Republican corruptionists, seems to be largely an exchange of "you're another." Thus in the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) we read: "If Governor Smith wishes to make Mr. Hoover the scapegoat for the sins of notorious men of Mr. Hoover's party, it is pertinent to remind him of the homely saying that sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Would he as a sachem of Tammany Hall care to shoulder responsibility for the sordid practises of members of that organization?" And conversely, the Wheeling (W. Va.) *Register* (Dem.) asks: "Whatever Tammany's sins may be, how is Governor Smith responsible for them when the Republican party holds itself not responsible for Fall, Denby, Daugherty, Miller, Forbes, Big Bill Thompson, William Vare, and others who are either smeared with oil or who committed actual theft in office or who corrupted elections and went to the penitentiary, or should have gone?"

Smith's broadside against Republican corruption was delivered on September 24 in the capital of Montana, the State whose Senators, Walsh and Wheeler, were largely responsible for uncovering the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills oil frauds. At intervals in his speech he paused to explain: "Is there anybody in the United States willing that the Republican party is to bear no responsibility for this long tale of corruption, intrigue, and treason against the Government itself?" Quoting Mr. Hoover's statement, in his speech of acceptance, that the record of the past seven and a half years of Republican rule "constitutes a period of rare courage in leadership and constructive action," Governor Smith replied: "I believe that it would be extremely harmful to the country, exceedingly harmful to the morals of the youth of the country if, in the face of that record, the American people on the 6th of next November were to put their stamp of approval upon it." Reviewing the leasing of the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills naval oil reserves, he said in part:

> "The story begins in the month of May, 1921, a little over two months after the inauguration of the Republican President, when the President, by an order that could not stand the test of law, transferred these oil reserves to the custody of the Secretary of the Interior.
>
> "In course of time the Secretary of the Interior leased Elk Hills to a certain large oil corporation, and, according to the sworn testimony, received in return for that lease, for his own use and for his own benefit, the sum of $100,000.
>
> "Having disposed of Elk Hills and having been able to keep it a secret, he followed a short time after with the leasing of Teapot Dome to another great big oil company. . . .
>
> "Let us review for a moment some of the circumstances that caused the United States Supreme Court to refer to this as a corrupt deal and a fraud against the Government. In the first place, the executive order was itself illegal. In the second place, it was kept a close secret.
>
> "Now, I am fully aware that this whole matter, as far as I have recited it, was before the electorate of this country in 1924, with the exception of the Supreme Court's decision. The nullification or the annulment of the leases had not been decided at the time of that election. But all the rest of it was known to the people of the United States.
>
> "Now the Republican party in 1924 was able to convince the people of this country that all of this guilt was personal, and that it didn't run to the party as a party. You have got to accept that theory or take another one that I refuse to accept; and the other theory is that the people were callous about it, and did not care about it, and did not take enough interest in their Government to rebuke the party that was guilty of these frauds. (Applause.)
>
> "However, there can be no excuse in 1928, because since 1924 we have some new disclosures.
>
> "It seems that after the patriotic appeal of 1920 to save the country, the Republican party had a slight deficit in its treasury of $1,800,000, and the testimony shows that $260,000 of that was liquidated through the proceeds of the oil deal."



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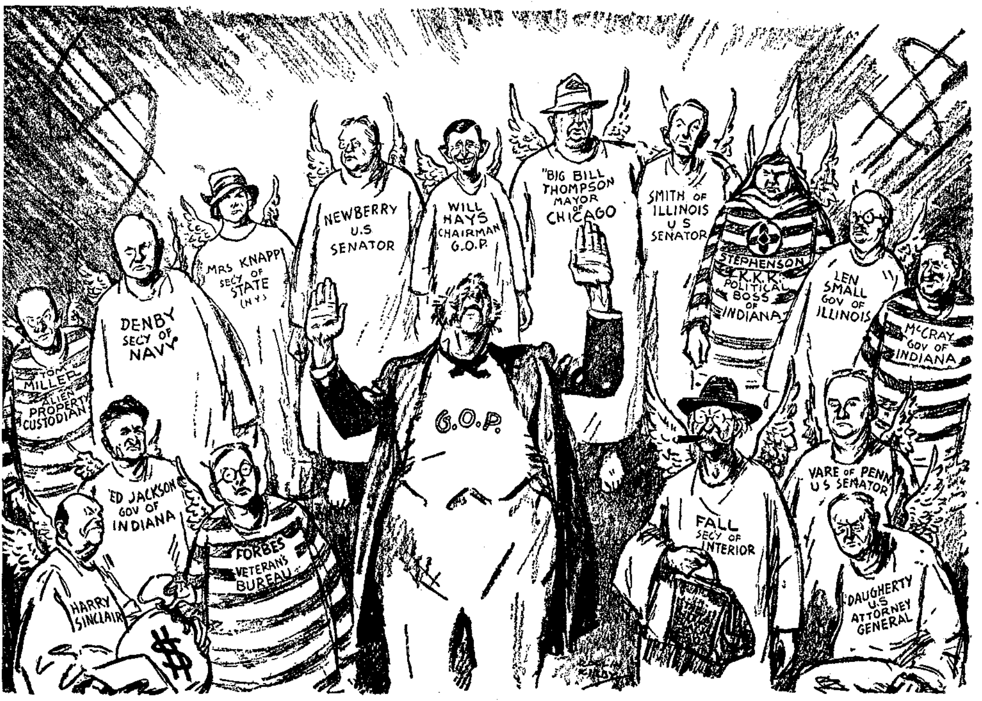
IT WILL TAKE MORE THAN ONE BUCKET OF PAINT TO BLOT OUT THAT BACKGROUND

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

Governor Smith then reviewed the scandal in the Veterans, Bureau, which landed the Republican Director of the Bureau in the Atlanta penitentiary; and the scandal in the administration of alien property, as a result of which a Republican Alien Property Custodian also visited Atlanta. And he went on to say:

> "Is the record, the real record of the last seven and a half years, known to the Republican candidate for President of the United States? Why, there isn't a single man in this country that knows it better than he does. (Applause.) He sat in the Cabinet of the President while all this was going on, and you can search the record from one end to the other, you can dive into it in its minutest details, and you will fail to find a single word of condemnation."

Turning first to those papers that applaud the Governor's Helena speech, the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) says of the naval oil-lands frauds that "nothing less than a change of administration will suffice to write into the pages of history the fact that the American people did not condone such betrayal of trust." For if this shameful record of corruption can be dismissed, then future crimes "can be lightly brushed aside," declares the New York *Evening World* (Dem.). The Helena speech "can not be whistled down the wind by the cheap evasion that the issues it presents are dead issues with which the voters have no concern," says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.); and the Houston *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.) declares that "Mr. Hoover owes it to the people of America to explain just how far considerations of party regularity would induce him to keep silent were other gigantic frauds to be perpetrated by high officials of the Republican party." "Whether Governor Smith reaches the White House or not, he has helped to make corruption more dangerous and concealment of corruption more odious," comments the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.). The Birmingham *News* believes that "Fall, Denby, Daugherty, Forbes, Miller, and their confederates are very definite issues in this campaign." Says the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*



NEWBERRY U.S SENATOR
WILL HAYS CHAIRMAN G.O.P.
"BIG BILL THOMPSON MAYOR OF CHICAGO
SMITH OF ILLINOIS U S SENATOR
MRS KNAPP SEC'Y OF STATE (N Y)
STEPHENSON K.K.K. POLITICAL BOSS OF INDIANA
DENBY SEC'Y OF NAVY
LEN SMALL GOV OF ILLINOIS
McCRAY GOV OF INDIANA
TOM MILLER ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN
G.O.P.
ED JACKSON GOV OF INDIANA
FORBES VETERANS BUREAU
VARE OF PENN U S SENATOR
FALL SEC'Y OF INTERIOR
HARRY SINCLAIR
$
DAUGHERTY U.S ATTORNEY GENERAL

"TAMMANY!"

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"No one accuses Herbert Hoover of complicity in those crimes; but his opponent for the Presidency makes the legitimate point that, as a member of the Administration, he did nothing to prevent them, and has done nothing to this day to manifest his disapproval of his party's complacency in permitting them. Governor Smith does not mention the only reference to them, an indirect reference, that Mr. Hoover has made since his nomination. That was in his speech of acceptance when, in condemning corruption, he declared that 'in past years there has been corruption participated in by individual officials and members of both political parties in national, State, and municipal affairs.' That was not the sort of condemnation of corruption the country would like to hear its candidates for President express."

The passage in Mr. Hoover's speech of acceptance, referred to above, reads in part as follows:

"In the past years there has been corruption participated in by individual officials and members of both political parties in national, State, and municipal affairs. Too often this corruption has been viewed with indifference by a great number of our people. It would seem unnecessary to state the elemental requirement that government must inspire confidence, not only in its ability, but in its integrity. Dishonesty in government, whether national, State or municipal, is a double wrong. It is treason to the State. It is destructive of self-government."

Republican papers generally argue that their candidate has nothing to fear from Governor Smith's Montana attack, since the guilty individuals in the scandals named have been punished or discredited, and, as the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Ind. Rep.) states it: "These things are in the past, and we are looking to the future." "The assurance of militant honesty in government for the next four years, if the people continue the Republican party in power, is found in the record, the reputation and the character of Herbert Hoover," adds the Columbus daily. Remarking that "Tammany graft is not sweet-smelling, either," the Oshkosh *Northwestern* (Rep.) predicts that the oil-lease scandal will not provide very effective ammunition for the Democratic campaign. As this Wisconsin paper reminds us:

"The voters knew about it four years ago, and the Democratic party used the corruption issue to the limit. But it failed to work. Instead of 'turning the rascals out,' as the Democrats urged, the people elected Coolidge President by 15,725,016. Davis got 8,386,503, and La Follette, independent Progressive, received 4,826,471 votes."

"In thus attacking Hoover, and in thus seeking to hold the whole Republican party responsible for the sins in the past of individuals who have been either convicted or driven from public life by their own party administration," remarks the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), "Governor Smith is inviting similarly unfair retorts from his political opponents." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) reminds us that, as a result of prosecutions carried out by the Coolidge Administration, every inch of the naval-oil lands has been restored to the nation. "Governor Smith's attempt to draw Secretary Hoover into the mess because Hoover took no action in matters not affecting his department will not greatly impress the public," thinks the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.). In the opinion of another Republican paper, the Seattle *Times:*

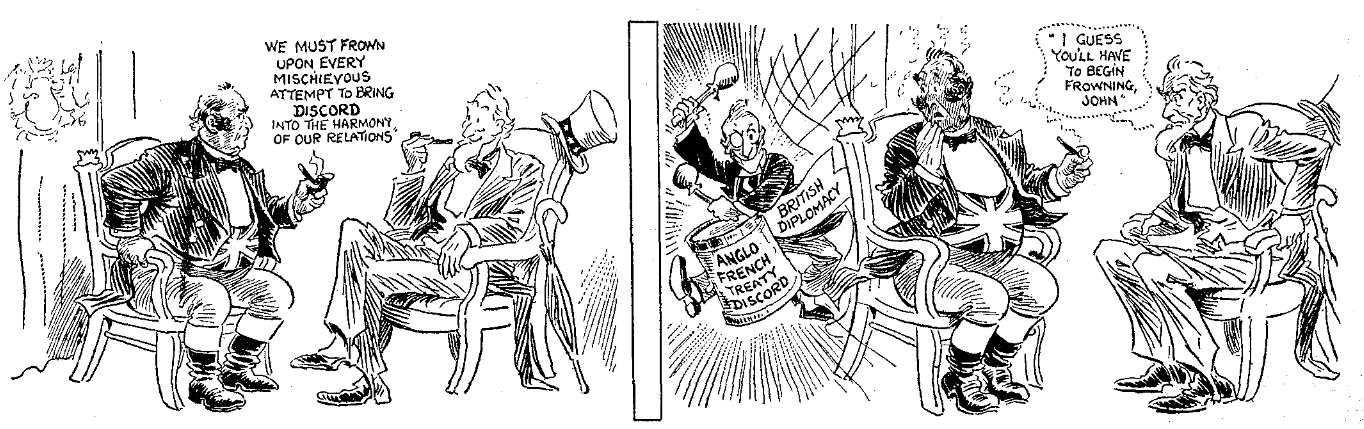
"Governor Smith can not indict the Republican party, since to do so would be to indict 15,000,000 voters.

"Governor Smith's first determination not to indulge in mud slinging was well advised. He is not strengthening his cause now by harkening to Senator Walsh. That line of campaign was tried out in 1924 and proved to be ineffective. Senator Walsh may think it is good stuff, but the voters of the country are sick and tired of it."

"People who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones," remarks the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.), and the Duluth *News Tribune* (Ind.) reminds us that "Smith is a product of Tammany and owes everything that he is politically to that sinister political organization."

"This country is not especially interested to-day in old scandals. It is interested in the present and the future," declares the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.). Moreover, says another independent paper, the Springfield *Republican:*

"One can only say now that the country is to be felicitated because Smith personally was never to blame for the pilferings of the Tammany gang; but, similarly, it is to be felicitated because Hoover personally was never to blame for the pilferings of the oil thieves. One of these men will be our next President. Whether Smith wins or Hoover wins, it would be distressing to believe that the President of the United States had ever felt anything but abhorrence for the conception that interprets government as an opportunity for public plunder."


WE MUST FROWN UPON EVERY MISCHIEVOUS ATTEMPT TO BRING DISCORD INTO THE HARMONY OF OUR RELATIONS"
BRITISH DIPLOMACY
ANGLO FRENCH TREATY DISCORD
"I GUESS YOU'LL HAVE TO BEGIN FROWNING, JOHN"

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ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

It's kind o' awkward, when you're discussing peace and harmony, to have one of the family bust in with a terrific discord.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

SHIPWRECK OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL PACT

"RIDICULED TO DEATH" might have been the coroner's verdict in the case of the Franco-British secret naval understanding, had one been given. For, following the exposure by the Hearst newspapers of "the secret agenda agreed upon by France and England for any new disarmament discussions," agenda which entirely ignored the wishes of the United States in the matter of disarmament, London and Paris daily newspapers did not hesitate to call their diplomatic representatives, who "put over" this deal, "stupid" and "inept"; and the pact itself "an incredible blunder" and "a deplorable reversion to prewar methods of diplomacy." "No incident since the war has placed the British Government under such wide-spread suspicion or aroused such sharp criticism," declares A. G. Gardiner, liberal British editor, in a dispatch to the Consolidated Press, and the London *Daily News* agrees that "a deliberate attempt to put ourselves irretrievably wrong before the world could have done no better than this." Its failure was foreshadowed in these pages three weeks ago. What irks the British press most of all, however, seems to be the fact that "American newspapers have again informed the British people of engagements entered into by the British Government," to quote the London *Express*. In fact, says *The Daily News:*

> "The agreement has set Europe by the ears. Germany is uneasy and suspicious. Italy is raving about a mysterious subsidiary accord which is to enable France to concentrate her air fleet on the Italian border. Moscow is flinging accusations broadcast. Yet not a word of the text has been officially published.
>
> "Why does not Mr. Baldwin, on Britain's behalf, muster sufficient courage to take the world into his confidence, trace the whole course of these secret negotiations from beginning to end, publish conclusions explicit and implied, and confess the error?"

At the same time, says a London dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, "a search through the editorial columns of the British press reveals evidence of a more unanimously friendly tone toward the United States than has been displayed at any time during the last ten years." The London *Telegraph* also notes that the full text of the Anglo-French compromise not only "has been kept from the British people, but apparently also from the American Government, since all that was sent to Washington was a summary." Secretary of State Kellogg's recent reply to that summary, which is said by the Washington *Post* to have been made public without even consulting the wishes of either France or Great Britain, is hailed by the London newspapers as "a model of dignity, clearness, and restraint"; or, to quote *The Morning Post*, "reasonable, frank, and friendly." In fact, maintains one of our own dailies, the Chicago *Tribune:*

> "To relieve the British Cabinet of both the charge of trickery and stupidity, it would be necessary to surmise that Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain had decided to make an alliance or to reach an agreement with France for the protection of their interests, Great Britain to assume responsibility on the sea and France on land, one with its navy and the other with its army. The entente which existed before the war would be revived, without Russia, and it would be competent, in the reduced condition of Germany, to assert leadership and exercise control for a long period of years.
>
> "Great Britain, uneasy as to American naval purposes, and America being the only nation with great naval possibilities and potentialities, goes to France for a navy restriction which, to be of much consequence, must apply to the United States, and does so after direct negotiation with the American Government had failed. If this agreement had remained secret, the force of it might have been felt in another general navy conference in which France and Great Britain would be found in accord.
>
> "Occasionally a British Government will be stupid, and it is true that Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Minister, is in such poor health that he is now traveling to recover. But such stupidities as may be held accountable are so on the surface that they seem impossible. Until some authority clears up the whole affair uninformed people can merely speculate."

In a Paris dispatch, Harold J. T. Horan, Universal Service correspondent, gave out on September 20 what he declared was the authenticated text of a letter distributed by the French Foreign Office to French ambassadors in the principal countries, and which revealed the secret Anglo-French agreement. "This," remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "let the cat out of the bag. It was published in full by the New York *American*, and its authenticity has never been denied or questioned." As conveniently briefed by the Kentucky paper:

> "The treaty apparently provides that, in return for French support of the British claim for an unlimited number of smaller cruisers, the British will support the French claim for an unlimited number of smaller submarines. The United States has sought to place its main strength in heavy cruisers, is opposed to a great number of light cruisers, such as Britain desires to protect its shipping routes, and is absolutely against submarines."

The British Government, it seems, sent Secretary of State Kellogg a summary of the understanding reached between the French and British governments, and on September 28 the American reply was made public. As epitomized by Albert Fox in the Washington *Post:*

> "The American reply places on record three major points:
>
> "First, the compromise is rejected on the ground that it is framed in the interest of the British, and against the interests of the United States.
>
> "Second, the proposed Anglo-French plan is so sharply challenged as to its practicability, as well as its fairness to American

naval needs, that doubt is raised as to whether the French and British wish to limit naval armaments at all.

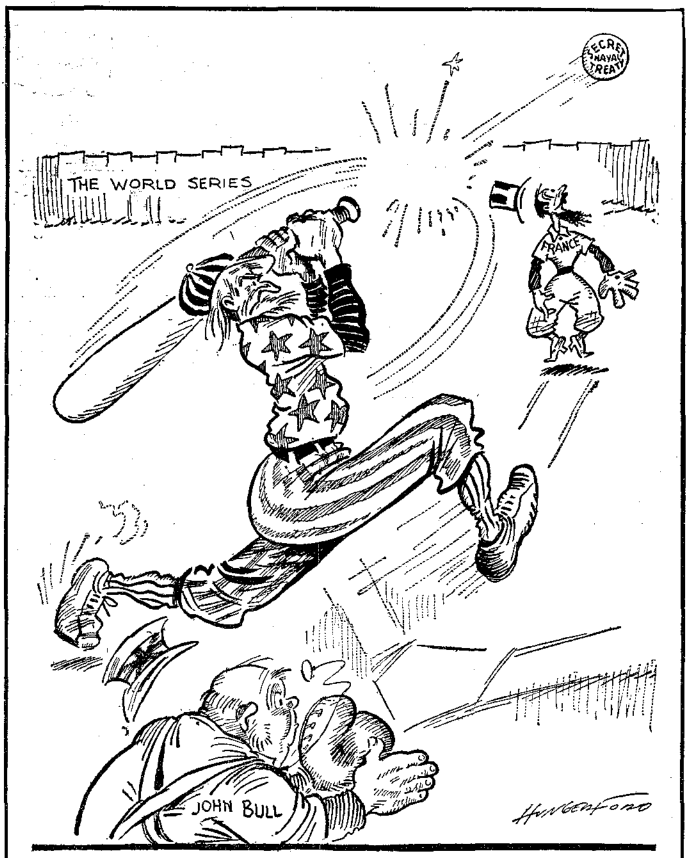
"Third, the United States nips in the bud any plan to charge America with responsibility for obstructing naval limitations."

The Kellogg note, a long document, discust as follows two points in the Anglo-French pact to which the United States particularly objects:

"The limitation of only such surface vessels as are restricted in Class 3 of the draft agreement—that is, cruisers of below 10,000 tons, armed with guns of more than six-inch and up to eight-inch caliber—would be an imposition of restrictions only on types particularly suited to the needs of the United States. The United States can not accept as a distinct class combatant vessels of or below 10,000 tons armored with guns of more than six-inch and up to eight-inch caliber.

"The position of the United States has been, and now is, that any limitation of naval armament, to be effective, should apply to all classes of combatant vessels. The Franco-British agreement provides no limitation whatsoever on six-inch-gun cruisers or destroyers or submarines of 600 tons or less.

"The American Government can not accept as a distinct class of submarine those of over 600 tons, leaving unlimited all submarines of 600 tons or under. The United States would gladly, in conjunction with all the nations of the world, abolish the submarine altogether. If, however, the submarines must be continued as instruments of naval warfare, it is the belief of the American Government that they should be limited to a reasonable tonnage or number."



BABE RUTH
—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Post Gazette.*

"The blunt frankness of this note will surprize some of the Old World diplomats," believes the Indianapolis *News.* What the United States is properly sensitive about, announces the New York *Herald Tribune,* "is the fact that a private understanding was reached by Great Britain and France for the purpose of strengthening the British contentions at Geneva." Great Britain and France, points out this daily, "have offered a program which we already had rejected at Geneva—a program which is highly disadvantageous to us, which does not adhere to our policy of naval limitation, which would entail larger scale expenditure and stimulate competitive building." As the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks:

"We can not accept the kind of limitation on which France and Britain have now agreed, but we are always willing to go forward on that path of general naval reduction which we first outlined at the Washington Conference.

"Our contention is that naval bases and the merchant marine must be considered in discussing naval armament. England is superior to the United States in the possession of a large fleet of speedy gun-mounting ocean liners. Her Navy is very much stronger than ours in having available strategically located, admirably equipped naval bases in all the oceans of the world. Surely it is asking a good deal to expect us to accept that particular plan of naval reduction which is calculated to emphasize still further the superiority of the British over the American Navy. Limiting the large cruisers we can use to advantage, and leaving unlimited the smaller cruisers which Britain can use to advantage, is not our notion of balanced limitation.

"So with submarines. We are willing to abolish this type of war-ship altogether. Or we are willing to limit the total submarine tonnage on the five-five-three ratio. But it is preposterous to expect us to limit the large submarines most useful to us while leaving other navies free to build an unlimited number of the small submarines most useful to them."

This, it may be added, is substantially the attitude of such papers as the Springfield *Union,* New York *World,* Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger,* Boston *Globe,* St. Louis *Post-Dispatch,* Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot,* Macon *Telegraph,* and Philadelphia *Inquirer.* The conclusion reached by the Washington *Post* is that, since there is no treaty or other inhibition on our building cruisers, "it is the plain duty of Congress to provide these vessels, which the United States needs for its own protection."

On the other hand, maintains the New York *Times,* "France and England are wholly within their rights in trying to come to an agreement affecting the comparative strength of their navies," and in a London dispatch to that paper we read:

"The special need of Great Britain, to which end she maintains a navy that she can ill afford, is security of her food supply, for the island population could easily be starved if the sea routes were cut in time of war. The special need of the United States, it is taken here, is security of its commerce at sea in time of war—a cause which brought the United States to war in 1812, and into the World War."

In a Paris dispatch to *The Times,* we find a defense of the French position:

"The understanding with England presents too many advantages for France to be lightly abandoned. It belongs, in French opinion, to another category of agreements from any such as the American note proposes for limitation. Most important of all, it sanctions France's right to maintain her own army system and gives a promise that in Geneva disarmament discussions there will not be anything like the deadlock that threatened last year. That is far too valuable to France to be abandoned.

"France's problem is entirely political and entirely European. When the understanding with Britain was made, it is stated here, there was no consideration whatever of its being directed in any way against America. France tends always to regard her relations with America as never likely to present any problem at all. But she has other problems, and it was with a single eye on her European situation that she entered into this agreement with England."

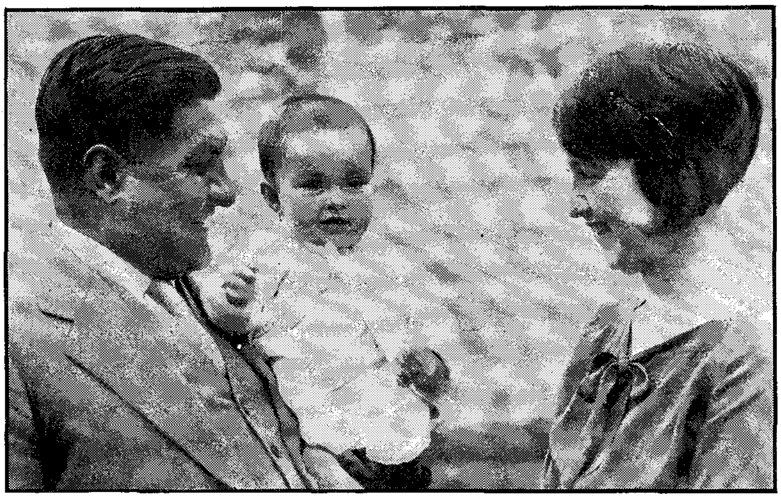
The Helena *Independent* also comes to the aid of Great Britain and France when it points out that these two nations, in threshing out their differences on armament limitation, "finally perfected a special agreement which applied only to themselves, and was binding on no other nation." Moreover—

"The agreement did not violate either the letter or the spirit of the prior Washington agreements.

"The Anglo-French agreement places a limitation on long-range cruisers, as between those two nations. This agreement is just that much of an addition, and nothing else, to the previous Washington agreement. Such open privileges, however, are exactly the same as they would be without the Anglo-French agreement."

MEXICO'S NEW "ROOSEVELT"

THE EARLY CAREER OF ROOSEVELT in New York is suggested to one of the Washington correspondents by the characteristics of Mexico's new President-elect, Emilio Portes Gil. The successor of President Calles, it seems, is a hard worker; he is large and sturdy, with a strong face; he is fond of walking, swimming, horseback-riding, and baseball. In fact, this correspondent, Oliver McKee, Jr., in a dispatch to the Boston *Transcript*, even goes so far as to intimate that Portes Gil's liking for the American national game "may help strengthen the entente cordiale between the United States and Mexico." The new President-elect, according to his Mexican friends, uses neither alcohol nor tobacco, and when he was Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, he established there a modified Prohibition system. In fact, it is his record for reform and his early rise to power, more than his fondness for horseback-riding and other sports, that suggests the early career of our former President. For Portes Gil is only thirty-seven. He will enter the National Palace comparatively unknown, since, unlike so many of his predecessors, he is not a soldier. As Mr. McKee puts it: "He is not a 'man on horseback,' who comes into the capital at the head of a victorious army to place himself in power. A lawyer by profession, and a public official, he represents the supremacy of the civil authority over the military."


Acme News picture

BASEBALL FAN AND TEMPERANCE REFORMER

Emilio Portes Gil, the new Mexican President, with his wife and child.

Another proof that Mexico has entered upon a period of constructive achievement is seen by the Brooklyn *Eagle* in the recent announcement by President Calles that he will never, under any circumstances, return to the Presidency of the Republic; and, second, in the peaceful solution of the dangerous political crisis produced a few weeks ago by the assassination of President-elect Obregon. "Had the Calles régime been less stable and less efficient, this untoward event might easily have precipitated revolution and disorder," observes the Brooklyn paper. As it was, the election of Portes Gil was accomplished by the national Congress without a dissenting vote, notes one daily, and "with as little disturbance as a similar election would have precipitated in any of the better-established nations."

The record of the new President-elect, the constitutional manner of his election, and the fact that he is not a military man are points in his favor, thinks the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. And, remarks the New York *Evening World*, he is said to be sympathetic toward any practical plan that will solve the controversy with the Catholic Church. In his views on Mexico's international and domestic problems, we read in the Detroit *Free Press*, Portes Gil "is said to stand close to President Calles, whose policies he is expected to continue." Mexico's future President will serve from December 1, next, to February 5, 1930, when he will be succeeded by the winner in the national election, to be held in November, 1929.

One significant feature of Portes Gil's election by the joint Houses of the Mexican Congress, says a Mexico City dispatch to the New York *Times*, is that the President-elect is assured of the support of the country's biggest military men. His name, notes the Springfield *Republican*, is pronounced "heel."

Viewed from all angles, it seems to the Atlanta *Constitution* that Mexico "is making rapid strides toward governmental stability." In the opinion of the Manchester *Union:*

> "Mexico's problem to-day is to rid herself of the military dictator. President Calles recognized this need in his speech of withdrawal. The time had come, he declared, to substitute the rule of institutions for the rule of the dictator. The present election marks a step in the direction of real democracy."

In a United Press dispatch from Mexico City we learn that—

> "Portes Gil is one of the most striking personalities in Mexico. Since his early manhood he has been an active figure in the changing and violent political scene of Mexico. He has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies, Governor of one of the Mexican States, and Secretary of the Interior in the Calles Cabinet.
>
> "Throughout Portes Gil's career he has been a reformist. He put through a prohibition law that virtually drove the saloons out of the State of Tamaulipas. He is an ardent swimmer and horseback-rider, and never drinks or smokes.
>
> "In view of Portes Gil's strict enforcement of the religious laws in Tamaulipas, it was said that Catholics hold little hope of a settlement on the Church issue during the provisional period.
>
> "His life has been crowded with action. In 1919 he worked in behalf of the Presidential candidacy of Obregon, and was imprisoned several times, and deported to the State of Chihuahua for his activities.
>
> "When notified that he had been chosen, Portes Gil said:
>
> "'I shall govern constitutionally in such a manner as best to prepare the country for the coming election. All candidates who enter the race will do so with absolute guaranties of liberty. I shall attempt to continue every detail of the Calles program as outlined in his recent message to Congress.'"

While the great majority of American newspapers hail the election of Portes Gil as a friendly gesture, so far as the United States is concerned, the Detroit *News* declares that "it brings into question the good faith of Calles in announcing his retirement from politics, since the Calles group can keep their hands on the reins of government during the Portes Gil régime." And, declares this paper, "Portes Gil can by no stretch of the imagination be considered the choice of the Mexican people." Moreover, explains the Nashville *Tennessean:*

> "It is not an easy task to which the Congress of Mexico has called Portes Gil. While the Calles administration has apparently accomplished much for Mexico, and the country, despite executions and assassinations, enjoys a quietude that it has not been accustomed to, there is still deep resentment among those who have been the victims of recent reforms. Force is necessary to maintain a semblance of order, and from the present progressive régime, the new President will inherit many unsolved problems.
>
> "The recent history of Mexico is of itself sufficient to demonstrate how difficult is the maintenance of popular government in a country where an overwhelming proportion of the people are illiterate; where there is great wealth and grinding poverty; and where little real opportunity has been afforded for disciplining the people in the art of self-government. It will not be denied that substantial progress has been made in recent years; that the Calles administration has shown a sympathy for the underprivileged masses that was lacking in former days. Yet popular government, in the sense that we understand the term in this country, is still more or less of a farce. The strong arm is still much more effective than the ballot."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

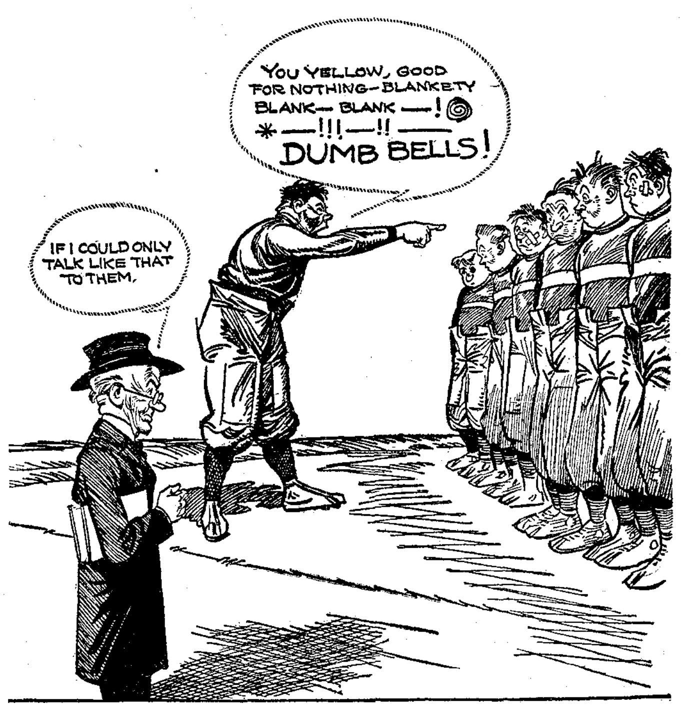
No farm relief like burning the old mortgage.—*Boston Herald.*

The talking movie has ruined another good place to sleep.—*Nashville Banner.*

Some married women have steady employment keeping their husbands at work.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Strange how radio engineers can time the introduction of improved models to fit your last instalment on the old one.—*Washington Post.*

Nearly everything has its virtues—even a losing football team, which acts as a powerful reform on betting alumni.—*Kansas City Star.*


YOU YELLOW, GOOD FOR NOTHING—BLANKETY BLANK—BLANK —! @ * —!!!—!! —— DUMB BELLS!
IF I COULD ONLY TALK LIKE THAT TO THEM.

HOW A PROFESSOR MUST ENVY A COACH

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

A hick town is a place where nobody ever saw a rich policeman.—*Washington Post.*

Let's see now. Was it giving the vote to women that was going to make politics cleaner and better?—*Nashville Banner.*

The difference between some campaign orators and other big winds is that the latter carry all before them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

We arrive at the conclusion that the Presidential chair will eventually be secured by bolts.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

"Europe Puzzled by Our Politics." We'll run over and explain them to Europe the moment they are explained to us.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

This paper's political prediction has come true: The Literary Digest has come out in favor of a straw ballot. Out of the wealth of our own experience we recommend the magazine have its ballots printed on asbestos.—*Tampa Tribune.*

A number of policemen in Chicago are reported ill with measles. At last! A Chicago policeman has caught something!—*Palm Beach Post.*

If the Presidential campaign grows more bitter, it might be well to invite Nicaragua or Mexico to supervise the election.—*Fergus Falls Journal.*

Coming as he does from California, sometimes we have a faint misgiving that Hoover may have difficulty in carrying Florida.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

A genuine California patriot is a man who derives a certain amount of satisfaction from getting almost killed by a Florida hurricane.—*San Diego Union.*

Asking in a political whisper what proof have we that Candidate Charley Curtis doesn't intend to give this country back to the Indians—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Possibly under television the lonely wife can lure the errant spouse home evenings by holding a banana cream pie in front of the transmitter.—*Detroit News.*

We assume that the first day of the millennium will be given up wholly to wets and drys agreeing as to how the liquor problem could be solved.—*Louisville Times.*

With the campaign at full blast, and with hurricanes and tornadoes hitting here and there, it might not be inappropriate to refer to 1928 as the "Year of the Big Wind."—*Seattle Times.*

This whispering campaign is certainly getting screaming headlines.—*Nashville Banner.*

One thing about the G. O. P. It believes in looking forward and not back.—*Dallas News.*

They say reform must wait until religion convicts men of sin, but juries might help a little.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Perhaps the most convenient way to pass an interstate bus while en route is on any parallel road in the adjoining county.—*Detroit News.*

Some voters shout themselves hoarse for one candidate and then can't speak above a whisper about the other.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The most prominent woman in politics this year is Dame Rumor.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

And now that the voice of Senator Curtis is out of fix, is he going to be accused of a whispering campaign?—*Louisville Herald-Post.*

All that remains to be decided is the relative numerical strength of Smith Republicans and Hoover Democrats.—*Washington Post.*

Or, as the poet might have put it, Let Me Live in a House by the Side of the Road and Run a Hot-dog Stand.—*Macon Telegraph.*

A typewriter for composing music having been invented, it merely remains to turn out a machine to listen to the results.—*Manchester Union.*

We are glad to learn that Mussolini has announced "a new vigorous policy." His soft, easy-going ways have been causing us a lot of worry.—*Springfield Union.*

Germany would have a heap better luck keeping the French off the Rhine if she had thought more about it fourteen years ago.—*Dallas News.*

When we refer to a fanatic we mean an individual who differs with us on the liquor question as heartily as we differ with him.—*Louisville Times.*

A Boston physician says that in fifty years kissing will be a thing of the past and, in fifty years, we, for one, won't care.—*New York Evening Post.*

Fifteen nations signed the peace treaty, and one thing all have in common is the conviction that fourteen aren't to be trusted.—*Muskogee Phœnix.*

Probably the most effective way of abolishing war and everything would be to have another world one, with all modern improvements.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A man was found guilty of killing another man in church. We're glad there is some place where you can commit murder and not get away with it.—*Miami News.*

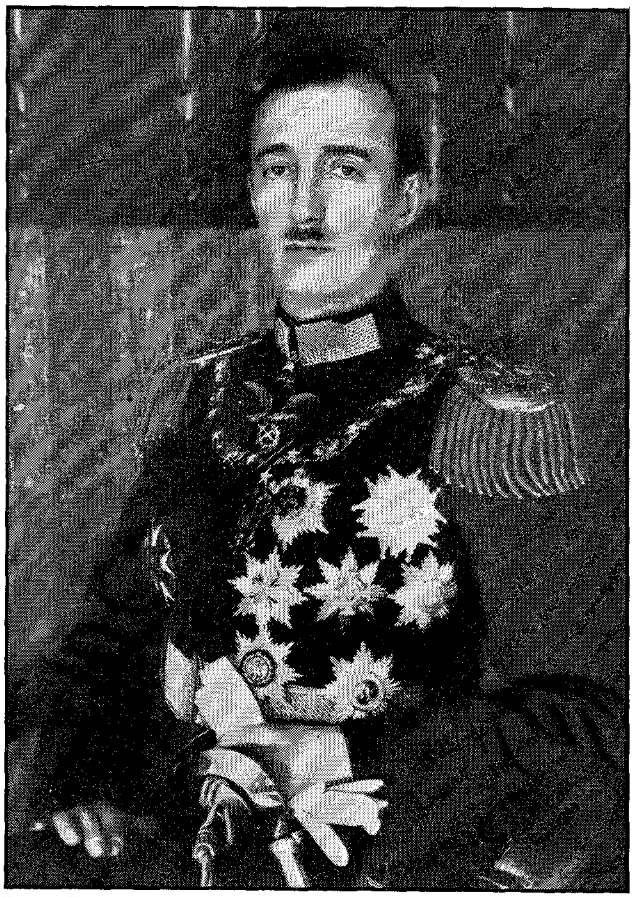
"American chewing-gum has gained a foothold in Japan," says an exchange. Its faculty for gaining a foothold is its most unpopular feature in this country.—*Boston Transcript.*

Emilio Portes Gil (pronounced Heel) is to be the new President of Mexico, and, we suppose, it will be all right on this side of the line to refer to his followers as Heelers.—*Springfield Union.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE PLOT THICKENS IN ALBANIA

ALL THE DASH AND ROMANCE that characterized the overnight transformation of Ahmed Zogu from President of Albania to King of that country early in September, seem suddenly to be clouded with the menace of tragedy. Despite the strict censorship of the press, foreign correspondents have been able to give the world, by indirect and devious routes, the story of 200 persons arrested for conspiracy against King Zogu's life and of the hanging at Durazzo of eleven so-called conspirators. According to an Associated Press dispatch that found its way to Vienna, King Zogu, within little more than a month of his election as King of the Albanians, is closely guarded in his palace at Tirana, the capital, while trusted Albanian and Italian police are trying to round up plotters against the new régime. The country is described as being in a state of alarm that in some places approaches terror. The execution of the men charged with conspiracy is said to have taken place in the market-place of the "dilapidated seaport of Durazzo," which is only twenty-five miles west of the capital, and we read further:



Keystone View Company photograph

"UNEASY LIES THE HEAD THAT WEARS A CROWN"

Is said to apply pertinently to King Zogu of Albania, closely guarded in his palace, while Albanian and Italian police are trying to round up plotters against his régime.

"The movement against the throne is reported to be wide-spread. The fact that it has reached Durazzo is taken as confirmation of this, because the entire situation is said to be an outgrowth of an uprising which started a few weeks ago in the mountains of Northern Albania.

"That uprising had its birth in the murder of one of the most conspicuous of the mountain chieftains, who was found dead in bed. His followers attributed the assassination to men hired by the new King, and they declared a blood feud against the monarch.

"An entire regiment was sent into the Northern mountains, but reports have it that two divisions of troops have now been mobilized, because a majority of the Northern Albanians refuse to accept Zogu as King. Most of the Northerners are Catholics, while Zogu is a Moslem. Thus far nothing has come through to indicate that the Greek Orthodox Christians in Southern Albania have a mind to join their coreligionists of the North, but some observers here are predicting the possibility of rebellious outbreaks in that region also. The dispatches assert that Tirana and other centers are swarming with Italian and Albanian secret police, and that arrests are numerous.

"King Zogu, it is stated, is virtually barricaded in the old Presidential Palace, which contains so many machine-guns, rifles, and other weapons that it resembles an arsenal. He ventures out only when accompanied by trusted Albanian and Italian body-guards. It is stated that he has screened himself entirely from public view, because of fear of assassination since the day he was proclaimed King.

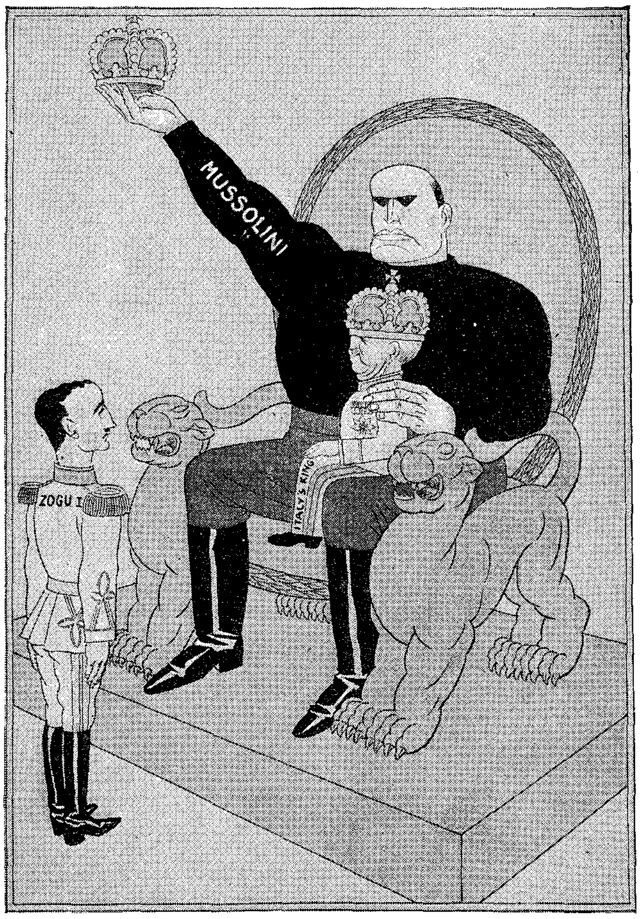
"Because of the turbulent condition of the country, and the wide-spread ramifications of the newest plot, it is stated that the coronation of King Zogu probably will be postponed indefinitely."

Slightly known to the outside world during his term as President of Albania, Ahmed Zogu attracted the gaze of all Europe, when, as recorded in THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 15, in the early days of that month he became King. As it is put by a correspondent of the London *Saturday Review*, to those who from the security of an armchair can afford to regard Albania as a fairyland of romance and adventure, the career of Ahmed Beg Zogu will make an irresistible appeal. Whatever his faults may be, not even his worst enemy can accuse him of lack of courage or deny him the possession of a strong hand, and this informant goes on to say:

"That he should now proclaim himself Mpret of the empire which he has carved out for himself with the sword ought therefore to be the natural and picturesque conclusion of a romantic adventure which, according to the story-book, should end on a note of 'happily ever after.' Unfortunately, Albania happens to be one of the chief storm-centers in European politics and there are aspects in Ahmed's latest venture which make a study of his career a matter of some importance even to those Englishmen who are inclined to hail the advent of a new king in Europe as one of the happiest of omens.

"Ahmed Beg was born in 1894. He is a member of the noble family of Zogoli, the proud chiefs of the Central Albanian district of Mat. The seat of the family is Burgajet, a fortified castle situated on a mountain overlooking the wild valley of the river Mati. In this district, once the home of the famous Albanian hero, Scanderbeg, Ahmed grew up and received the homage of the local tribes. His father died when Ahmed was only seventeen, and the formation of the young man's character was left to his mother, a woman of remarkable shrewdness, and herself a member of the powerful Topdan family. The young Ahmed received a good education. Both his father and his grandfather had been Pashas in the Ottoman service, and Ahmed spent three years at the Galata Serail Lyceum in Constantinople. History, which even to-day is his favorite study, was his chief interest, and like most young men who are about to enter on a military career he conceived a lasting admiration for Napoleon. To-day, a portrait of the great Emperor is always on his writing-table. During the war he rendered considerable services to the Austrians, and was rewarded with the command of a battalion and the rank of colonel. In 1917 he was one of a delegation which went to Vienna to thank the Emperor Karl for certain concessions which he had made to the Albanians. In personal appearance Ahmed Beg is a fine figure, with aristocratic features and steely blue eyes which, with his long, tapered fingers, certainly convey an outward impression of the cold, relentless cruelty of which his enemies accuse him. By religion he is a Sunni Moslem. He is unmarried, altho it is an open secret in Tirana that his 'step-brother,' Hussein, is his son."

Ahmed's rise to power after the war has been astonishingly rapid, we are further advised by this correspondent for *The Saturday Review*, who recalls that he first came into prominence after the assassination of his uncle, Essad Pasha, in 1920, when his ability as an administrator made him indispensable to the Council of Regents, which was then responsible for the government of Albania. He was appointed Minister of the Interior at the age of twenty-six, and two and half years later he became Prime Minister, it is related by this informant, who adds:



A GERMAN THRUST

MUSSOLINI: "The crown is yours, Zogu, but remember, you must obey me just as my own king does."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"Himself a big landowner, with strongly conservative, not to say autocratic, instincts, he was gradually undermined by the Nationalist party under the leadership of Fan Noli, an orthodox Bishop, who with Italian support was endeavoring to popularize a democratic program, of which a wide measure of land reform was the chief plank. In May, 1924, the Bishop was strong enough to carry out a *coup d'état*, and Ahmed, whose autocratic methods had made him many enemies, was forced to leave the country. He fled to Jugoslavia, where he was welcomed by the Serbs, chiefly because the Italians were supporting Fan Noli. The Fan Noli régime lasted only seven months. The Bishop had no talents outside his demagogic oratory, and his attempts to carry out his agrarian reforms earned him the bitter hostility of the powerful landowning nobles. Ahmed, who was watching the situation closely from his Jugoslav retreat, saw his chance, and, supported by a band of his own followers and a party of Russian officers, he entered Tirana in December, 1924, and drove Fan Noli in headlong flight to Italy."

AUSTRALIA'S "BLIGHT" OF STRIKES

A NEW STATE OF CHAOS in the majority of Australian ports, brought about by another dock strike, called wide-spread attention to the frequent outbreak of labor troubles in Australia, which are said to present a serious political problem for the Commonwealth Government. In the second week of the latest strike, it is reported, grave losses had been suffered both by shipowners and exporters, because it came at a time of seasonal activity in the shipment of wool, butter, and many goods of a perishable nature. Declaring himself in a sharp anti-union tone in the London *Daily Mail* an Australian, G. C. Dixon, remarks pessimistically that if twenty-five Australians were stranded on a desert island, he believes that within a week twenty-four of them would be engaged in a cricket match and the twenty-fifth would be busy persuading the umpires to go on strike. This informant goes on to say:

"Strikes in my native land have become a business, a sport, and a blight. The great struggle now in progress in the shipping industry has not an element of novelty. It is one of an interminable series that have cost the workers $35,000,000 in six years; it is merely a new phase of an endless war waged by labor on capital.

"In no other country in the world is labor so highly organized, both as regards individual trade-unions and the linking up of one trade-union with another. Twenty or thirty years ago the unions functioned mainly in the towns. I remember when an agitator who ventured near a sheep station was liable to be chased by dogs.

"To-day there is not a shearing shed, from the mountains of Tasmania to the Gulf of Carpentaria, which does not take its orders from the delegates of the Australian Workers' Union. A whole continent lies helpless—or at least supine—in the trade-union web. Ships sail, trains run, factories hum, sheep are shorn, theaters entertain, lamps shine, ovens cook, taps run only at the whim of labor.

"Without organized labor's permission you may do no manner of work. Joining a union is about as expensive and prolonged a business as joining the Carlton Club; and unless you are a unionist your chances of obtaining work are precisely nil. The employer who gave you a job would have a strike on his hands, and his output, if any, would be declared black.

"Declaring things black is quite a pastime in Australia. Often and solemnly coal is declared black; and for the same reason seamen recently refused to eat breakfasts consisting of porridge, steak, chops, and hot rolls. For the cooks were volunteers, and so the chops, too, were black."

In reply to a presumable question as to why the Australian workers can afford to be so independent, and why they don't starve, Mr. Dixon argues that, first of all, Australia is a land of riches and sunshine. Food is cheap and easy to come by, he tells us, and "it is no great hardship to lack a bed in a lotus land where the air is generally soft and warm and the buffalo grass lies thick beneath the gums and palms." Secondly, he points out, each trade-union is "bled to support the other," and he adds:

"In 1919 the miners of Broken Hill went on strike, and for two years the world was treated to the astonishing spectacle of a whole town which idled yet did not starve. The shops throve; people flocked to the cinemas; the hotels remained open; sports went on; bank deposits fell only 15 per cent. The explanation was that from one end of Australia to the other, workers were contributing to the miners' support; a whole town was on an unofficial dole.

"This little experiment cost Australia $60,000,000 in minerals alone, and the workers themselves lost heavily in wages. What did they gain? Little or nothing. But they all agreed that it was a wonderful strike.

"Why, you may ask, doesn't the Government do something about it?

"Well, in the first place, there are seven governments in Australia—six State and one Federal. And they all govern a good deal and create courts of conciliation and arbitration and pass many laws designed to prevent and settle industrial disputes, and we are all delighted at the lead we are giving to a strife-weary world. And the workers, to show their appreciation of these peace-promoting bodies, strike as often as possible; and when only one State is involved, strike in other States as well, so that the Federal Court shall not be idle and there shall not be any backbiting among the judges.

"The net result of the solemn deliberations of all these tribunals is that Australia had 360 disputes in 1926 and 436 in 1927. What the employers lost is almost incalculable. The workers' losses have been roughly $5,000,000 a year. And poor little Tasmania, isolated year after year through strikes while fruit crops rotted where they lay, has been forced to go on a Federal dole.

"How long can the Great Strike Game go on? Mr. Bruce [Australia's Prime Minister] says it must stop and has passed a law inflicting a fine of $5,000 on any employer or union responsible for a lockout or strike. But Mr. Bruce's last experiment, which began with an attempt to deport Messrs. Walsh and Johannsen and ended with the payment of compensation to both, does not inspire much confidence; and if the law ever is put into operation the unions will probably declare the judges black.

"Where, then, may salvation be expected? I haven't the faintest idea. But if you are very optimistic you may hope that the Australian worker will learn something from (a) the greater prosperity of the American worker, who follows exactly the opposite policy; and (b) the fact that his own tactics are largely responsible for the present industrial depression and unemployment. The recent sale of the union-ridden Commonwealth Shipping Line, as the result of which many men have lost their jobs, is only one of numerous signs that the Australian worker can not cook his goose and still have golden eggs. It is also another proof that no Australian industry, outside primary production, will ever be able to compete with the outside world until a stand is made against the tyranny of labor."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS WOMAN'S PARADISE

THE FLAPPER MAY REIGN, but she does not rule in Czechoslovakia, one of the new European States, which is described as "the land of woman's dream come true." The whole political, professional, and business world lies before her and from it she chooses whether she will be a state official, a cabinet minister, a civil engineer, a banker, and everything in between, and we are sharply reminded that in addition to all this, "marriage is no bar to her career." On the other hand, as Mrs. Cecil Chesterton points out in the London *Daily Express*, Czechoslovakia is "a land of promise for the woman, rather than for the girl, and youth has still to come into its own." So while it would seem that in the rest of the world the flapper is the dominant figure in skirts or near-skirts, in Czechoslovakia she has to know her place and keep it. The vexed question whether a woman, who is also a wife, can continue to act as a medical officer of health does not arise, Mrs. Chesterton informs us, adding that all that is necessary for her to do is to appoint a deputy when she has to be away for the birth of a child or because of a serious illness. Salaries, whether State or other, are the same for both sexes, but the married man has an allowance for his family. We read then:

"Divorce is simple and easy. You can rid yourself of your partner for fourteen reasons, of which infidelity is only one. These include insanity, mental incompatibility, cruelty, insulting behavior, and mental disease. This last is subdivided.

"Epilepsy is one of the counts, but evidence must be forthcoming that the defendant has had at least six fits in the previous year! Alimony is decided on the same lines as in this country, and the custody of the children with their support lies within the discretion of the judge,

"There are fourteen women M. P.'s and one woman senator. The deputies are distributed among the various parties.

"Politically speaking, feminine influence counts for more in municipal than parliamentary issues. Women are well represented in the city councils, and prosecute a vigorous policy in regard to housing and the proper provision of accommodation for the homeless, the sick, and the orphan.

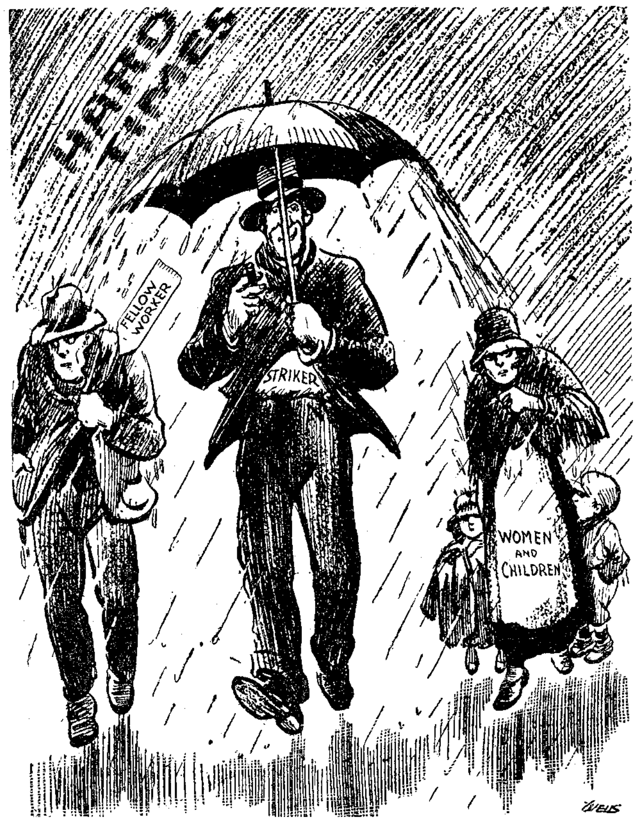
"The municipality of Prague runs lodging-houses for women as well as for men, at which a trifling charge is made—three krones a night for a bed and a meal. (In American money 9 cents.)

"If, however, the applicant is without means, the amount is charged up to the council. The management of this and similar institutions is in the hands of the women's committee of the Red Cross, who work in with Zachrana (that is, safety) and kindred associations, including the Salvation Army.

"The freedom from political and professional disabilities seems to have bred a new tolerance in women. There is no inquisitorial search into the reason why a down-and-out has arrived at destitution.

"Whatever she or he may have done, the primal right to a roof and a meal remains unquestioned, and adequate means are found not only to supply immediate needs, but to put the homeless ones upon their feet. The municipal council finds the money, the Red Cross and kindred societies are responsible for its administration.

"A bill for the abolition of capital punishment comes before Parliament next session, and will inevitably be carried. Further, persons suffering from an incurable disease who desire death may, on the testimony of two medical men, find euthanasia.



THE REAL SUFFERERS IN A STRIKE

—*The Herald* (Melbourne, Australia).

"Side by side with the full emancipation of the business and professional woman we find a strict embargo against women in industry. The trade-unions, as in England, will not admit her to any of the skilled occupations save in the cotton trade. She must not be a compositor, a bricklayer, or a mechanic. She may, however, be a laborer to all three, and she very generally is.

"There is little or no discontent among the women of the working class because of this, and for a good reason. The disparity between the sexes in point of numbers is even more marked in Czechoslovakia, with its fourteen millions, than in England, and the working woman recognizes that if she displaces a man at his job there will be less and less chance for her and for her sisters.

"Youth is not actively interested in politics, either parliamentary or municipal. One reason for this is that while there is adult suffrage there is also an age limit for a deputy and a senator. No one may stand for the first under thirty; for the second you must be thirty-five.

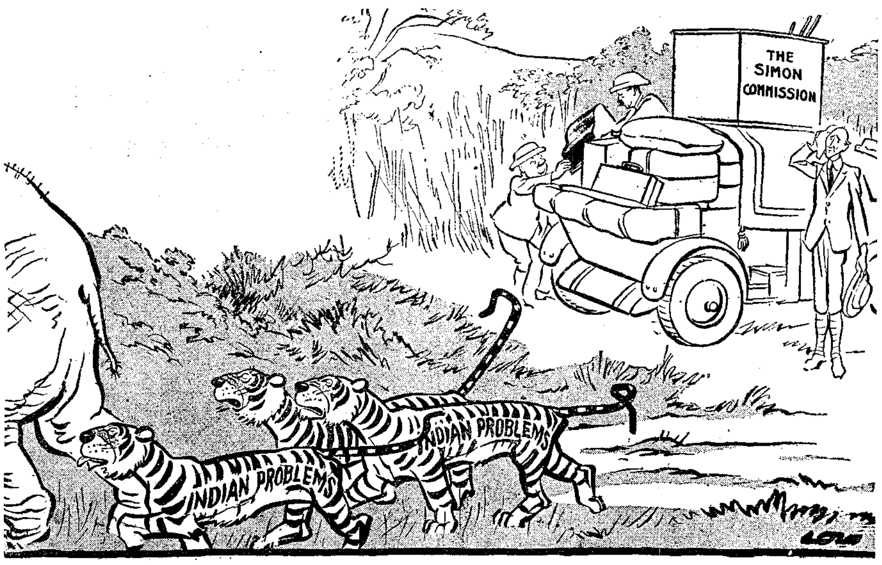
"There is, however, no limit at the other end, and as a young man said to me: 'You can go on governing till you are as old as Methuselah.' Youth feels, indeed, that there is a conspiracy among their elders to keep them under.

"Criticism comes from the same quarter with regard to the wives who retain their jobs. It is felt that every married woman who holds a salaried position dispossesses a man and prevents the founding of another home and the rearing of a family."

PLANNING THE "DOMINION OF INDIA"

INSTEAD OF CAVILING at the British, while they sit on the political fence, Indian leaders are reported by some of their sympathizers to be getting at grips with their constitutional problems in a way to attract the attention of the world. They have produced a constitution, we are told, which, if adopted, would "convert India into another Canada." And while Indian radicals, who wish to have India completely separated from England, do not like it, and the British who have been governing India for nearly two centuries are aghast at it, yet some Indian writers assert that the "general run of men of both races think a real attempt has been made to solve the very complex Indian problem." Yet among the Indian press we find widely divergent views about the projected constitution, which instrument is the work of the Indian politicians who are boycotting the Commission appointed by the British Parliament to investigate the Indian constitutional problem. The Nationalist organs are jubilant at the proposals put forward to convert British India into another Canada and claim that the signatories of the document represent "all the political parties in India," and that they can speak authoritatively for the Indian National Congress which, at its last session, voted in favor of Indian independence, the Indian Liberal Federation, better known as the "Moderate party," the All-India Moslem League, the newly formed Hindu Sabha and the Sikh League. A newspaper conducted by the British, however, characterizes the scheme as "preposterous," and declares that its authors "can not speak for even 5 per cent. of the population." Perhaps the most typical Indian Nationalist view is exprest by the Madras *Hindu*, which lauds the plan thus:

"The All-Parties Conference has been engaged in discovering the greatest common factor of agreement among various political parties in the country, so that a well-considered scheme of self-government may be placed before the country upon which it may concentrate its attention and energies. The report which a subcommittee of that conference has issued, bearing the names of representative, trusted, and able leaders belonging to different political parties, has been warmly and enthusiastically received by the public. That committee did not claim to have discovered theoretically perfect solutions of the problems which it was asked to tackle. But it has in a wonderful manner succeeded in suggesting a method of approach which promises the largest measure of agreement, because that method is based upon well-tested principles of political organization in vogue."



A BRITISH VIEW

Instead of listening to the British-appointed Simon Commission to investigate the Indian constitutional question, India's political leaders decided to solve Indian problems by formulating a Dominion Constitution.

—*The Evening Standard* (London).

Indian Radicals, and among them, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, an ex-President of the Indian National Congress, who believes in Indian independence, make no secret of their disappointment at the failure of the authors of the project to press for the complete separation of India from the British Empire. The general Nationalist temper is, however, to accept it as a compromise, and to refrain from meddling with its provisions lest the whole balance may be upset. The Calcutta *Amrita Bazar Patrika* expresses this point of view quite clearly:

"It may be easy enough to quarrel with some or other conclusions of the committee, but it will not be so easy to suggest alternatives. The problem is full of difficulties, and the committee had not only to consider all sides of a question, but had to try their best to reconcile almost irreconcilable view-points. They have performed their task in a manner which entitles them to the gratitude of the nation.

"Critics of the report will have constantly to remember the great delicacy of the task in which the committee were engaged. While constructive criticism of the report will always be welcome, destructive criticism should be avoided as far as possible. It would be doing the greatest disservice to India if any party, community or section of the public or influential individuals were moved by any consideration other than the good of the whole nation when expressing their opinion on the report. One or other portion of the report, or some or other proposals in it, may possibly hurt the susceptibilities or go against preconceived notions, but it should be considered at the same time that the committee had to consider the similar susceptibilities of others and follow the line of least resistance in framing their recommendations. It is of course impossible to expect that the report will have the enthusiastic support of all, but in the absence of a more constructive effort, it should be the duty of all to consider whether, under the circumstances, the report is the best that could be produced if India is to have full responsible government, which is the declared aim of all parties and communities, and regarding which there is difference of opinion."

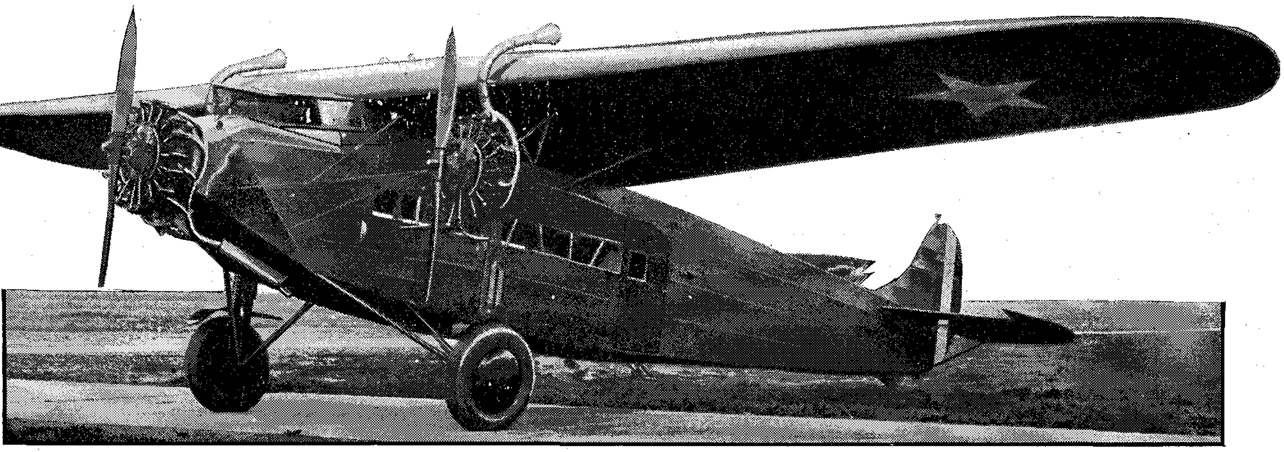
Some Indian journalists tell us that a considerable section of the British sojourning in India for purposes of ruling the country, of engaging in banking, mercantile business, the production of tea, coffee and other crops, the exploitation of mines and other raw materials, and industrial processes of one kind or another, looks askance upon the aim and even with hostility upon the aim to convert British India into a dominion as completely free from British control as is Canada. Their "fear and antagonism" are said to be crystallized in an editorial which appears in the Calcutta *Englishman*, as follows:

"The feature of greatest interest about this constitution is the demonstration it provides of the lengths to which Indian politicians are prepared to go in their refusal to face the practical necessities of a situation.

"One would like to be able to admire the sublimity of an optimism that can altogether ignore realities in the pursuit of an ideal. But in this hard world concrete facts have to be faced. If the committee could speak for even 5 per cent. of the population, it would be possible to give more serious attention to the results of their lucubrations. But as matters stand, no useful purpose could be served by attempting to review in detail this preposterous scheme for the next stage in the country's political progress.

"In substance, the challenge thrown out by the members of the committee is: 'Let us govern ourselves. If chaos follows, we shall be the chief sufferers, and we are quite ready to hold the reins of power, even tho it may be but for a moment.' But where the trouble lies is in the identity of this 'we.' Pundit Moti Lal Nehru is as competent to speak on behalf of, say, Pundit Malaviya as Sir Alimam is competent to vouch for the views and intentions of, shall we say, Mr. Mahomed Ali. And we doubt whether there are a million people in India who would entrust their political future to any or all of the four."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

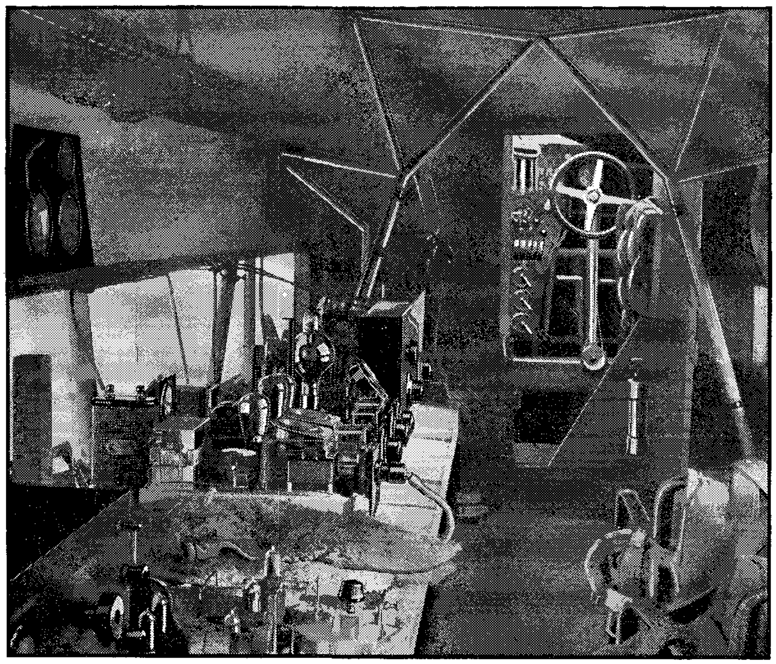


THE HUGE TRI-MOTORED MONOPLANE, WHICH THE U. S. ARMY HAS OUTFITTED AS A FLYING RADIO LABORATORY

Much valuable information on the behavior of radio apparatus under flying conditions has been obtained by army engineers during flights.

A FLYING RADIO LABORATORY

THE ARMY AIR CORPS, in keeping with the spirit of this age of aviation, has introduced a new contribution to the facilities of radio research, consisting of complete transmitting, receiving and testing equipment on "wings." S. R. Winters, writing in *Radio News* (New York), tells us that an airplane, a Fokker C-2, has been converted into a workshop for radio research; the cabin being specially outfitted for sending and receiving equipment and for experiments during flight. We learn best by doing, and knowledge of aircraft radio is best obtained under actual service conditions, studied while the airplane is in flight. Commercial radio companies are planning duplications of these facilities whereby new radio apparatus may be subjected to complete tests in the air. Writes Mr. Winters:



Illustrations by courtesy of *Radio News* (New York)

CABIN OF THE ARMY AIRPLANE

Showing part of the extensive radio equipment which is tested under flying conditions. Deficiencies in any piece of apparatus are quickly discovered during a flight.

"The Air Corps flying radio laboratory includes at least two complete transmitting stations and five different designs of receiving sets, those approved for aircraft communication as well as new designs, now in the stage of development and awaiting future approval or disapproval, as flight tests may determine. Among the approved outfits are types developed by the Signal Corps of the War Department, used in early radiotelephone broadcast reception between a station in Chicago and an airplane, as well as in communication tests between aircraft and ground radio stations. Of the experimental receivers, this laboratory on wings carries one model each of two airplane receivers now in the process of development. In addition, the equipment includes a short-wave super-regenerative receiving set.

"The maiden journey of this radio laboratory on wings—from Dayton, Ohio, to Buffalo, New York, and return to Dayton by way of Schenectady, New York, Mitchel Field, New York, and Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., is described interestingly by Capt. Paul S. Edwards, a radio engineer of the Signal Corps, in a letter to the Chief Signal Officer of the U. S. Army, Maj.-Gen. William S. Gibbs.

"'The radio beacon at Dayton was laid on the course for Buffalo,' reports Captain Edwards. 'The keying system of the beacon utilized the new interlocking system where dots are sent on one loop and dashes on the other loop. The beacon was heard throughout the entire trip to Buffalo, a distance of 349 miles. Two-way telephone communication was maintained between the airplane and the ground station at Wright Field for a distance of over 262 miles.

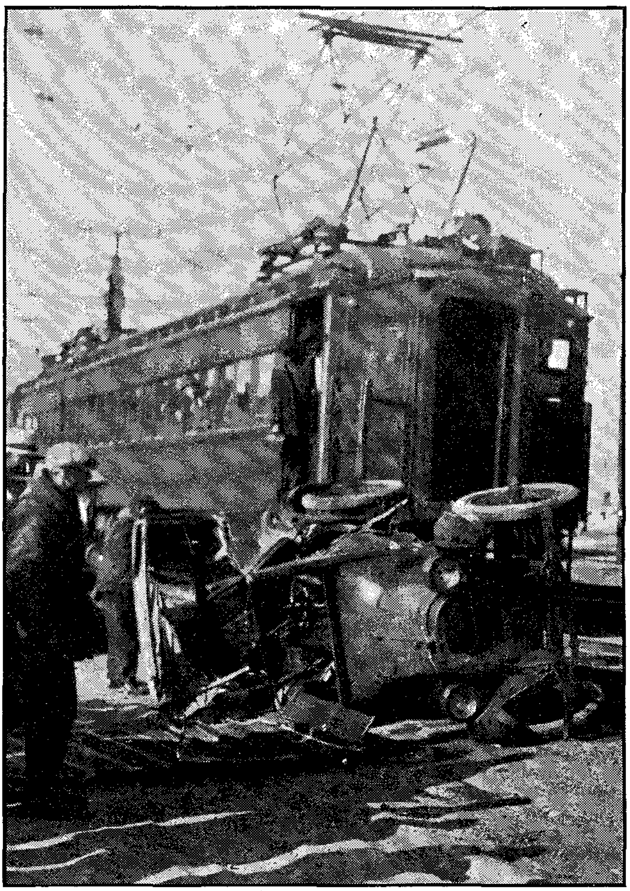
"'Just before reaching Dunkirk, New York, both stations switched to interrupted-continuous-wave telegraph transmission and exchanged messages until landing at Buffalo.

"'During our stay at Schenectady several flights were made with engineers of the General Electric Company as passengers, who observed the operation of the equipment in the airplane and tested a new type of receiver between Albany and Schenectady, where the ground station utilized an output as low as one watt.

"'This receiver, in operating condition, worked very well, but at the present stage of development is not considered suitable for military use.

"'Departing from Mitchel Field, a schedule with WYB, Bolling Field, on interrupted-continuous-wave was maintained throughout the flight. Communication did not commence until we had reached Trenton, New Jersey, but signals at that distance were of such strength that it could have been easily possible to have secured two-way communication from both fields. The airplane took off from Bolling Field, en route to Langley Field, for the maneuvers. Messages were exchanged throughout the trip until just before landing at Langley Field.

"'Arrangements were made for a flight over Washington, carrying seven people. The Assistant Secretary of War was given a demonstration of broadcast telephone reception while in the air. He also transmitted telephone messages to Mrs. Davison who listened in at their home. Radio-telephone communication was established with Bolling Field, and messages were exchanged between the Assistant Secretary and the operator at the ground station.



International, Chicago

AN ARGUMENT FOR ELIMINATING GRADE CROSSINGS

"In the first one-third of the present year . . . the number of persons killed at highway grade crossings increased from 669 to 697, in spite of the fact that the railways have carried on the most vigorous campaign in history to educate motorists and other persons to be careful in crossing railway tracks."

"'The experimental double-voltage engine-driven generator functioned perfectly throughout the twenty-two-hour flight. This type of generator used somewhat in excess of the power requirement, and will be used for the long-range bomber sets now under development. The adoption of this generator will lighten the power load on the bomber, and will displace power equipment and other apparatus at a saving of approximately $600 per bomber. A similar generator will eliminate the need for batteries on pursuit planes and will lighten the pursuit load considerably by the displacement of dynamotor and battery.

"'With the facilities for directly comparing various types of apparatus in the airplane during flight, and for making repairs and changes on apparatus during flight, the airplane has more than paid for itself, even in the limited time that it has been in commission as a flying radio laboratory. Considerable data have been obtained on short-wave propagation during the day, and this type of airplane, due to its navigation and power equipment, will make it possible to safely and economically conduct long-range night radio and navigation experiments.'"

THE REDUCTION OF HIGHWAY CROSSINGS

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AT CROSSINGS increased last year, while all others materially decreased. On the whole, says *The Railway Age* (New York), the railways made in 1927 the best safety record in their history. We read:

"Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that in the first one-third of the present year, excluding accidents at highway crossings, the number of passengers and employees killed was reduced from 488 to 432, and the number of trespassers from 771 to 591. On the other hand, the number of persons killed at highway grade crossings increased from 669 to 697, in spite of the fact that the railways have carried on the most vigorous campaign in history to educate motorists and other persons to be careful in crossing railway tracks.

"All grade crossings could not be eliminated without prohibitive cost to the railways, or the public, or both of them. The number of such crossings could, however, be greatly reduced at a comparatively small cost by the adoption of a method which has been suggested by J. M. Davis, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. This would be by restricting the opening of new crossings, closing many now in existence, and building highways parallel with the railways for short distances to concentrate highway traffic upon the remaining crossings. As Mr. Davis has pointed out, in the days of the horse and buggy numerous crossings saved considerable time, but in the days of fast-moving motor-vehicles the time element has become of almost no importance, and 'the way has been opened for the construction of marginal or parallel highways and for doing away with countless unnecessary and expensive crossings.' There are about 235,000 highway grade crossings in the entire country. Undoubtedly a large reduction in injuries and fatalities could be accomplished at small cost and with very little inconvenience by the adoption of the method suggested by Mr. Davis.

"It would be necessary for local authorities and railways to cooperate in reducing the number of crossings in this way and protecting those that would remain. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that the presumption is that the motorist, and not the railway, is responsible for an accident at a highway crossing. It seems quite probable that this decision reduces the power of local authorities to require the elimination of grade crossings at railroad expense.

"The problem of reducing grade-crossing accidents has become primarily that of motorists, public authorities, and the public, and the suggestion made by Mr. Davis is worthy of serious consideration by them throughout the country."

MORE AERIAL POLAR EXPLORATION—This should not at all be discredited by the misfortunes of the *Italia*, says the writer of an editorial note in *The Scientific American* (New York). A similar expedition, headed by the explorer Nansen, is to be undertaken next summer in a huge German dirigible, with every chance of success. We read:

"Fifteen enthusiastic men sailed northward in the *Italia*, under the gallant leadership of a man essentially without practical experience in the arctic. Of the deplorable losses which resulted, the public already knows. Even experienced polar explorers lost their lives in the attempt to extricate the unhappy crew of the Italian airship. The *Italia* was much too small for this undertaking. Her speed, fifty-three miles an hour, was also too low. Experienced arctic men warned the eager Italians of these facts. As a result of this misadventure, arctic navigation and exploration by means of the dirigible will inevitably suffer in the estimation of the public. Comparatively few will be likely to take the pains to differentiate the technical aspects of the matter. There will be a strong tendency simply to discredit the dirigible. Plans have been matured by the 'International Society for the Exploration of the Polar Regions by means of the Airship,' generally known simply as 'Aeroarctic,' to explore the arctic next summer in the German dirigible *LZ 127*, under the leadership of the noted explorer Nansen. Dr. Nansen's practical experience in arctic life and travel is not limited to a flight across the top of the world, virtually as a passenger, on an air vessel which did not even touch the ice. The *LZ 127* is six times as large as the *Italia*—larger, even, than the *Los Angeles*. Her motors are powerful. Such a vessel will not be at the mercy of the rough environment of the North. By no means let us permit the loss of the *Italia* to confuse us concerning the value of the dirigible in the arctic."

THE MACHINE AND THE WORKMAN

IS THE AMERICAN WORKMAN being brutalized by the system of machinery which surrounds him? To answer this question, which appears to interest our European friends greatly, a French investigator, Mr. H. Dubreuil, has visited the United States and studied the personnel of factories in various parts of the country. He finds evidence of "brutalization," but concludes that it is impossible to blame it to machinery, for the reason that the workmen are so largely illiterate immigrants from all the countries of Europe. They are uncivilized to start with. He can not find that machinery has helped them at all, but can not say that it has made them any worse. The actual influence of machine work on the worker remains, he says, an unsolved problem, and in any case America is not a good place to study it. Writes Mr. Dubreuil in *Le Peuple* (Paris):

"Strangely enough, America is the last country where one should go to study the effects of mechanism on the working population, for I believe that such a research can be of value only if the objects of study are subjected to such regular conditions that their mental or physical state can be unhesitatingly attributed to the influence of their mode of life.

"We could thus, doubtless, examine from this point of view our Northern weavers or our miners on the Straits of Dover. The Paris jeweler, the Breton sailor, the shipbuilder of the Atlantic coast, the vine-grower of the South, might thus, perhaps, yield us some secrets of the influence of a special kind of labor. But how shall we attempt to draw conclusions from the American population without running the risk of making all sorts of doubtful statements?

AND EATS MORE

"The barracuda is almost as large as a twelve-year-old boy."

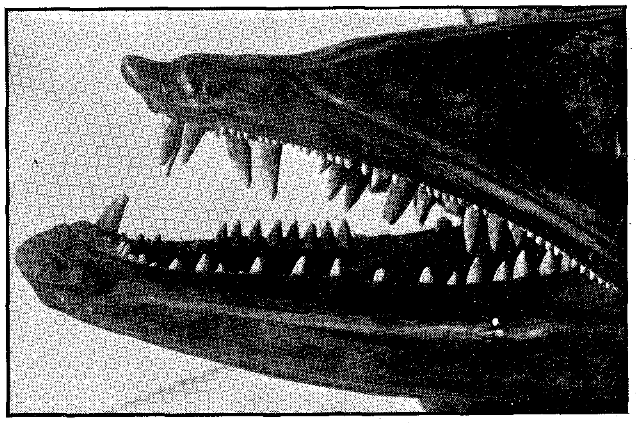
"When, after spending some time in a factory, I had become familiar enough with persons and things to venture a few questions, I enjoyed interrogating my neighbors about their places of birth. The answer was almost always like this—'I was born in Poland' or 'I was born in Roumania.' And all the countries of Europe were thus represented—Russia, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Germany, etc. I say nothing of negroes or Mexicans. Perhaps once in eight times my interlocutor would reply proudly, 'I was born in America.' But if I added 'And your father?' I generally found that we had reached Europe again.

"In a Chicago 'settlement,' a private institution, I was shown a chart of the various nationalities of the residents of the surrounding district. I counted thirty-four different languages."

All this might lead a foreign investigator to jump to false conclusions, remarks Mr. Dubreuil:

"Thus when a visitor, his mind freshly imprest by reading of the monotony of 'Taylorized' work, comes to a factory, he will be soon tempted to establish a relation of cause and effect between the labor that he observes and the more or less intelligent faces of the workers.

"But if the worker in question, who arrived, completely illiterate, only two years since, from the plains of the Ukraine, retains a certain stolid air amid his American industrial surroundings, we should not be in too great a hurry to attribute his appearance to the influence of the machinery about him, altho, surely it contributes little to the enlightenment of his mind.



Photographs by courtesy of Dr. Morris Fishbein

SAVAGE JAWS OF A 55-INCH DRIED BARRACUDA

There are two sets of teeth in the upper jaws, only one in the lower.

"So, in the present state of things, and despite the conditions endured by some workmen, it would be premature to answer our question definitely; for there is yet no reason to attribute with certainty to the machine the injurious effects of which it has sometimes been accused with more haste than truth. The effects of the machine are doubtless important, tho unknown; but all that we can say now on the subject is that the problem that it presents has not yet yielded up its secret."

THE MOST DANGEROUS FISH—Not the shark, as is generally believed, says *The Scientific American* (New York), but the barracuda, a large savage pikelike fish of the tropical seas. We read:

"A case is described in which a barracuda attacked a sailor of the United States Navy who was swimming in the ocean near Panama. In that case the sailor was bitten so severely that his limb was almost torn to pieces. As can be seen by the illustration, the barracuda is almost as large as a twelve-year-old boy and its mouth is such that any bite is likely to result in severe injury. In many other instances this fish has attacked human beings, sometimes causing death and in other cases the loss of limbs. The barracuda is recognized by all of the natives of the Caribbean-Gulf region as more apt to attack man than is the shark. This is due to the fact that its food-getting depends on what it sees more than on what it smells. It is attracted by any flashing object, and is likely to strike immediately. It is known, moreover, never to strike more than once. Dr. E. W. Gudger, of the American Museum of Natural History, and C. M. Breder, Jr., of the New York Aquarium, who have been studying the subject, are convinced that the barracuda is the most dangerous to man of all of the fish of the sea."

ANTS AS MINERAL PROSPECTORS—Ant-hills have recently furnished valuable information to geologists engaged in studying the mineral deposits of New Mexico, we are told by William Drumm Johnston, Jr., of the U. S. Geological Survey, writing in *Science* (New York). He says:

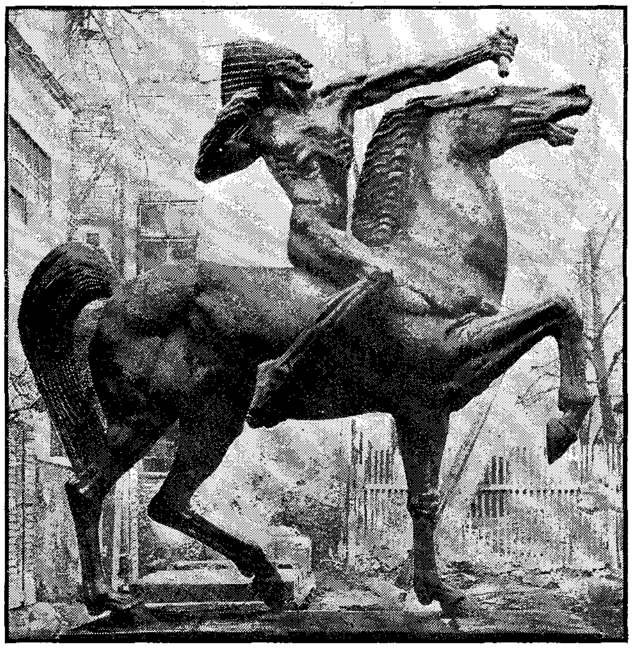
"In the Little Florida Mountains near Deming, Luna County, a number of fluorspar veins in volcanic agglomerate have been exposed for a short distance. The veins carry iron and manganese oxids, and the outcrop is often concealed. An attempt to follow one of the larger veins beyond the portion exposed by prospect pits failed until the writer resorted to the examination of the materials of the ant-hills along the general projection of the vein. This method was found to be successful in tracing veins concealed by surface material. Another case in which the materials of ant-hills was of geological use was in a field investigation in Idaho in a region of much weathered igneous rock, where the presence of quartz crystals in the material of the ant-hills was found to be a satisfactory criterion for the identification and mapping of rhyolite."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

CHICAGO'S INDIAN FIGURES

COLLEONI DOES NOT RIDE THE WORLD ALONE. His Statue in Venice, by Verrochio, has been perhaps the most famous of all equestrian figures, but Chicago will have not one but two heroic horsemen in bronze, that will figure the native American in his most aggressive posture. Ivan Mestrovic, the Jugoslav sculptor, has created these superb bronzes, and Chicago will soon see them guarding the Michigan Avenue head of the Congress Street bridges. This great pair of bronze horsemen—American Indians, unaccoutred, save by a sweeping head-dress of feathers—"will form the principal decorative feature of Grant Park," and "dominate lower Michigan Avenue, Chicago's most famous and, in many ways, most important thoroughfare." The creator of these heroic bronzes has been long known in the United States, and his work has become familiar through many exhibitions. When Serbia was at her lowest ebb during the World War, arrangements were made for the first Mestrovic exhibition in America. Tons of bronze figures lay in the hull of a ship at a London dock, ready to sail. But the ensuing submarine campaign caused the Crown Prince of Serbia to forbid their departure. It was all that his country seemed to have left out of the wreckage of war, and he feared the hazard. In *The Magaine of the Art World*, published by the Chicago *Evening Post*, we read this by Charles Victor Knox:



Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

MESTROVIC'S "THE ARROW"

"The sheer power of these statues gives them the right to an unquestioned place among the greatest sculptures of all time."

"The sheer power of these statues gives them the right to an unquestioned place among the greatest sculptures of all time. They are as far removed from the ordinary equestrian statue as the essential spirit of the modern artist, one aspect of which they exemplify, is removed from the spirit of the mere copyist. They portray the fundamental fierceness and freedom of a fierce race, and every line and ounce of metal is dedicated to that end.

"From the proud feathers of his head-dress to the eloquent hoofs of his horse—seventeen feet of stark force—each Indian stands as a symbol of what the plains red men represented in the history of America. They were sculptured nude, so that the lean and muscular bodies could be emphasized, and they ride in fighting poses. One holds the suggestion of a spear, and the other the suggestion of a bow.

"With every muscle tense, barbaric concentration making their ugly faces still more hideous, the one is set to hurl his spear, the other to let fly his arrow. The dynamic force of each statue is immeasurably increased by the elimination of the arrow and the bow-string and the major part of the bow and spear, 'properties' that could not add to, and would probably detract from, the tremendous emotional force of the sculpture."

Reviewing some of the events of the sculptor's life, Mr. Knox goes on:

"Mestrovic comes of peasant stock, having been born in the hamlet of Vrpolje, Slavonia, on August 15, 1883. Soon after his birth his parents moved to their native province of Dalmatia, where the boy grew up and where his predeliction for art first became apparent. Early he began to make pen-knife carvings of saints and angels, and later studied under Professor Hellmer, passing four years at the Akademie. His first important exhibition was held in Rome in 1911, and created something of a sensation, some critics announcing the arrival of a new genius and others condemning him for the almost ugly severity of his work.

"When the development of Grant Park was being planned, it was decided that the focal point should be at the foot of Congress Street, and appropriate statues for the place of honor were sought. The million-dollar Ferguson fund, left in the will of Benjamin F. Ferguson, millionaire Chicago lumberman, for the adornment of the parks and boulevards of the city, was available, and the trustees, who are also trustees of the Art Institute, invited Mestrovic to submit models.

"The sculptor's first models were of plainsmen types, reminiscent of Buffalo Bill, but later he caught a vision of the possibilities in modeling the American Indian, and abandoned his first models, submitting two others, which were finally accepted.

"The two statues weigh about 20,000 pounds apiece, and will be mounted on dark granite pedestals eighteen feet high, giving them a total height of thirty-five feet. They are to face each other from opposite sides of the esplande from locations on the landing spaces at the top of the broad stone steps leading to the bridges. Appropriate dedication ceremonies are to be held some time in October.

"At present the statues are housed in sheds within a few feet of their final location. The sculptor himself, while on a recent visit to Chicago, superintended the welding together of the two pieces of each statue, as shipped from the foundry, and put the finishing touches on them.

"These statues are the tenth group given to the city from the Ferguson fund. The others are the 'Fountain of Time' and the 'Fountain of the Great Lakes,' by Lorado Taft; 'Alexander Hamilton,' by Bela Pratt; the centennial shaft, by Evelyn Longman; the 'Statue of the Republic,' by Daniel Chester French; the Eugene Field memorial, by Edward McCartan; Albin Polasek's memorial to Theodore Thomas, 'Music'; the Father Marquette group, by Hermon A. McNeill, and the bas-reliefs on the south pylons of the link bridge, by Henry Hering."

Other cities have had inklings of what has been prepared for Chicago, but up to now the citizens of the Western metropolis have been kept completely in the dark. Last May the London *Times* published a photograph of the Indians, and a few favored spirits of the Chicago Art Institute saw the statues in moving-pictures. Even Detroit was favored before her interested neighbor.

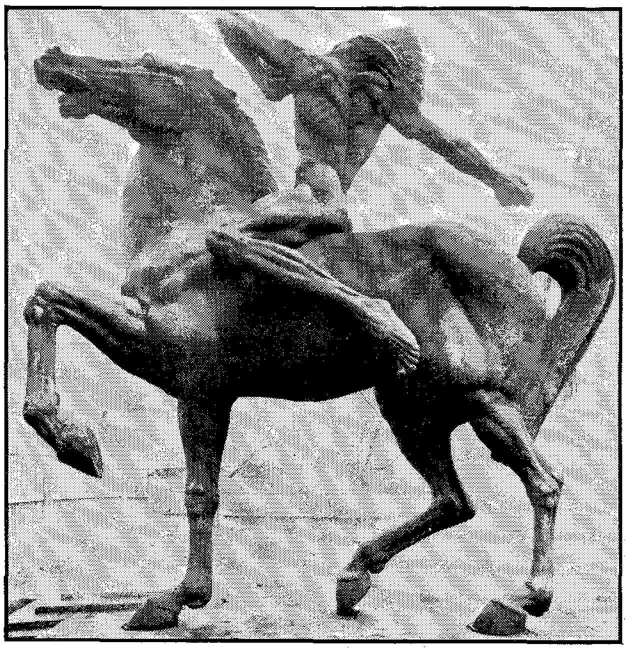
MR. COOLIDGE AS AN ART INTERPRETER

IN SPITE OF HIS REPUTATION FOR SILENCE, or the next thing to it—laconic speech—Mr. Coolidge does talk, and talk sometimes outside his domain of politics. One of his successful interviewers is Mr. Beverley Nichols, a young English author who has recently joined the ranks of American editors. His connection in that field will be a story for the future. Meanwhile he retains his relation to *The Sketch* (London), where he initiates a new series of character studies under the head of "Stars of the Universe," with the figure of the President. Mr. Nichols, it appears here, made the President talk on the subject of art, and, incidentally, of the background of European "soul-sickness." Mr. Nichols begins:

> "It is to be assumed that the President enjoys the kingly prerogative of immunity from quotation during private interviews. It is also to be assumed that this immunity applies only to his utterances on political questions or on domestic matters which it would be impertinent for a stranger to discuss.
>
> "'Very well,' you may say; 'having admitted those two restrictions, you deny yourself any power of quotation whatever, for the simple reason that President Coolidge has never been known to discuss any but political questions. Literature, the arts, even a discreet recognition of the soul of man, have never gained any spoken tributes from him.'
>
> "Is that so? During the first five minutes, I must admit, it seemed only too true. The silent President played up to his rôle to perfection. He asked me why I was in America. Feeling rather faint, I replied that I had come over to lecture, and supervise the production of a play. To which President Coolidge replied in firm round tones: 'Oh!'
>
> "There was an interval of about a minute's silence. Then, still more faintly, I said: 'The last time I was here was in President Wilson's day.'
>
> "President Coolidge replied, in firm, round tones: 'Oh!'
>
> "With ghastly brightness, I ventured the deep, philosophical observation that the world did not seem to have altered so very much in the interval between my two visits.
>
> "President Coolidge replied, in firm round tones: 'Oh!'"

Mr. Coolidge's laconicism ended here. Mr. Nichols was able to draw him into a field where it is questionable he had ever before ventured in so personal an utterance. Of course we do not forget his Pittsburgh speech before the Carnegie Institute:

> "At that moment something in me began to stir. Were we two idiots, that we should waste each other's time in this manner—I muttering inanities and he saying 'Oh'? If I had something to tell him, then, let me tell it or be gone. Whether it was the etiquette to take the conversation into my own control or not, I did not care. I had something to tell him. It was about the young men of England.
>
> "I deliberately painted the picture black, partly because it is my honest conviction that Europe bears on its face the stamp of decay, economic and political, and partly because I wanted to see how Coolidge would respond to so extreme a statement. I said: 'I think it must be a little hard for most Americans, not excepting you yourself, to realize quite the extent to which the younger generation in Europe are still overshadowed by the possibility of future wars. As a result, many of the younger men are filled with a feeling of utter futility. They feel that they are under sentence of death, and that creative effort, in those circumstances, is worthless. If people only understood that, they would also understand our "decadent" young men and their "distorted" point of view. But they never will understand—'
>
> "Abruptly I stopt. It was then that the miracle took place. For Coolidge—the 'silent' President, the man who 'never looked at a picture,' the man who 'could not be bothered with writers,' the 'arch-Philistine,' the 'hard-boiled politician'—said to me: 'I think I understand, more clearly than you imagine, what you mean.'
>
> "I thanked him. That, at least, was something.
>
> "He leant forward and continued: 'Not long ago, I happened to visit an exhibition of modern pictures. It was held at Pittsburgh, and almost every European nation was represented—your own country, France, Germany, Italy—the whole lot of them. And as I looked at those pictures, I felt that I could see through them, into the minds of the nations which had created them. I could see the torment out of which they had been born. If that nation's psychology was still diseased, so was its art. The traces of neurosis were unmistakable. If, on the other hand, the nation was on the road to recovery, if its people were rediscovering the happiness which they had lost, the story was told in the picture too.'
>
> "He paused and then added, so softly that I could only just hear him: 'The only respect in which I would differ from you is that I observed as much evidence of recovery as of sickness.'



"THE SPEAR"

Another Mestrovic Indian, companion to the opposite. "They portray the fundamental fierceness and freedom of a fierce race, and every line and ounce of metal is dedicated to that end."

> "I was so astonished to hear these words coming from the lips of Calvin Coolidge that for a moment I thought I must be dreaming.
>
> "'Do you mean to say,' I asked, 'that you could trace the evidence of this unrest even in a landscape?'
>
> "'Yes,' said Coolidge, 'I think I do.'
>
> "Well—after that, anything else which I could say would be bathos. I felt much as Moses must have felt after he had struck water from the rock. More than that, I felt a sense of relief at the knowledge that here was a man, in the most powerful position in the world, who was far more alive than one had realized to the problems which were agitating me and my contemporaries. And so—let us leave that room, and that squeaking chair, and that quiet, courteous man who, for once in a way, had chosen to speak."

THE COVER—Somewhere along the Hudson are drawn up the replicas of the caravels that brought Columbus and his crew to America in 1492, but it will be a long road to travel for many to see these small craft, and the picture on our cover will help them perhaps to visualize the more or less frail barks which bore the Spanish adventurers to the new land. The picture belongs to the series of historical subjects that we are presenting at monthly intervals from the brush of Mr. J. L. G. Ferris of Philadelphia, and the original forms one of the series which is housed in the Independence Hall of that city. With its high bow and stern, the ship bears a faint resemblance to the apparently tipsy Chinese junk *Keying* which crossed the ocean after rounding the Cape of Good Hope, and appeared in New York Harbor as late as 1848. Widely afield is this form of vessel to the sleek ocean greyhounds that to-day cover the distance between Europe and America in something under five days. If one has an interest in collecting ship pictures, this one will make a fair beginning, to be followed up by prints of the paddle steamers, the clipper ships and, finally, the great steamships of to-day.

GERMAN LANGUAGE TABU IN FRANCE

YOUNG French men and women continue to outlaw German in their study of foreign languages, asserts the New York *Herald* (European edition, Paris). Their French elders are showing not a little consternation over the fact. Thus *The Herald:*

"Until the war, English and German were the most popular of the foreign tongues studied by the youth of France in colleges and business schools. Since the war, Spanish has usurped the favor formerly enjoyed by German, it is said.

"Figures released by the *Stages Commerciaux et Industriels,* and by the *Association Française pour l'Etude des Langues,* give what to some is discouraging proof of the 'decline' of the German language.

"Since both of these schools exist primarily to equip young Frenchmen for commercial and industrial service, some writers find in the failure of German the reason for the belief that the young people to-day underestimate Germany's economic position in the world. As a possible second reason for the substitution of Spanish for German, some call attention to the fact that trade between France and Central and South America is greater than ever before.

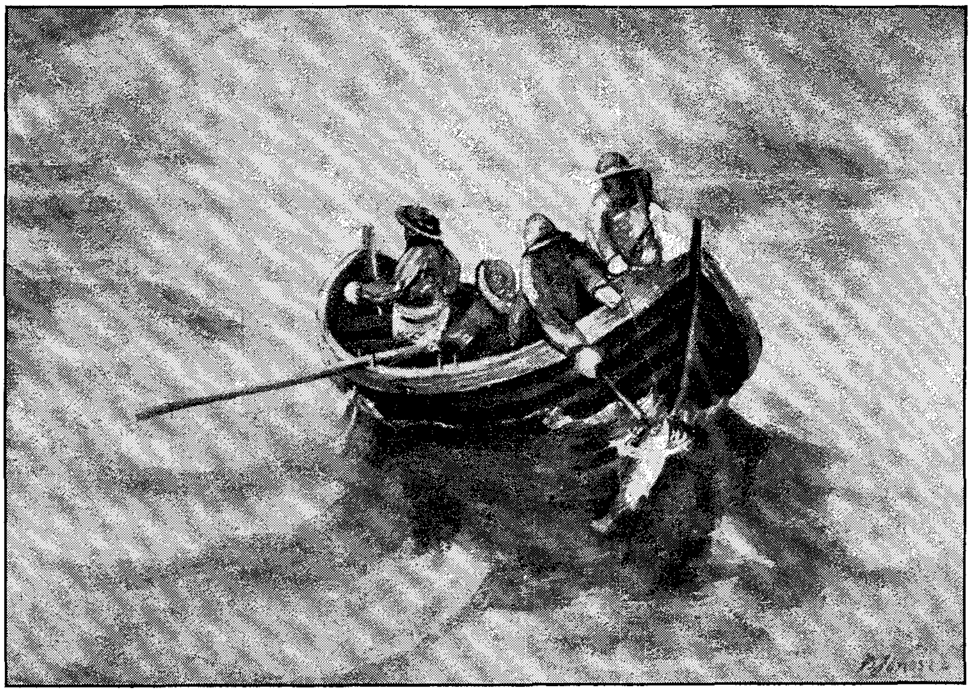
"Others, more pessimistic, according to the Paris *Midi,* attribute the present foreign language condition to a national prejudice against Germany, which has not entirely been destroyed."

The youth of the land are supported by Mr. Lautier, the well-known journalist and Deputy for French Guiana, who is thus reported by *The Daily Mail* (Paris: Continental edition):

"Certain writers have urged that German should be more taught, and should lead the list. Yesterday M. Lautier challenged this view, and declared that English should be the first language learned by the average Frenchman, and Spanish the second. He points out that the study of German is only really necessary for diplomats and journalists. English, however, is the key for commercial intercourse all the world over, and opens up the whole of North America. For purely literary pursuits, he adds that English is better than German, owing to its great wealth of literary masterpieces and the close connection that has always existed between French and British literature. Spanish, which is so useful in the growing nations of South America, he places second as a useful tongue for the schoolboy to master."

THE NEWEST ART ICELANDIC

NEARLY FIVE PER CENT. of the entire annual budget in Iceland is said to be used to subsidize art and science. This is in a land which in the year 1000 had but 100,000 inhabitants, and the number is said to be not much greater to-day. Painting in Iceland by a recognized national school is declared by a writer in *Die Woche* (Berlin) to be not more than ten years old, tho several artists lived and worked there before that time. This does not mean that this volcanic, glacier crowned island had no art expression. "A thousand years have passed since Norwegian emigrants founded a free State in Iceland," says Mr. A. Glaeser in *Die Woche* "but despite the constant combats with the forces of nature despite the sparse settlements the great sagas which were written down during the long northern nights and which now belong to the greatest treasures of the world's literature, found their birthplace here." Painting had to wait until Iceland awoke to a new life and a new prosperity "All true art springs from the earth, is bound up with the earth, the landscape and the country's culture." This is important, the writer continues, in considering the painting of Iceland, an exhibition of which is now shown in Berlin. Altho all of the painters of Iceland found their medium of expression in Germany and France by way of Copenhagen, "their art is specifically and essentially Icelandic Landscapes and persons are shown on the canvases in that intimate connection with things themselves; a connection which can spring forth only from the native soil. And it is this which accentuates this northern art and still permits it to remain European in the best sense of the word." Turning to some comments on the painters by Adolph Donath, in the Berliner *Tageblatt,* we read:



"FISH CATCH"

Finnur Jonsson, the Icelandic painter of this, shows the strong influence of Courbet in his treatment of the waves.

"Gundmundur Thorsteinsson, who died at thirty, in the same year as Thorlaksson (1924), was called a wonder child, in that he was a singer of prominence, and was not without reputation as a moving-picture actor. He was—and this is proven by his illustrations—an entertaining teller of fairy-tales who found his way about through the labyrinths of the Icelandic saga.

"But one who in his painting impresses us as being entirely European is Asgrimur Jonsson. It is not necessary for him to tell us that he, as a pupil of the Copenhagen circle, was not at all impressed by such excellent masters as Ancher, Kroyer, Zhartmann, for we notice in his paintings that he was influenced by the French impressionists, that he was influenced by Cezanne, and not a little by the Norwegian, Munch. And one can easily gain an impression, from his paintings, of the colorful beauty of Iceland.

"Finnur Jonsson, on the other hand, is a painter of the sea I do not know whether or not he approaches Courbet. Yet his waves are as much *à la Courbet* as if he were a born marine painter In the series of Jon Steffansson, a pupil of Matisse, his picture, 'After the Storm,' also shows reminiscences of Courbet. Only Steffansson is wilder, more vehement, more forceful than Jonsson, and in his 'Fleeing Icelandic Horse' he is more inspired by the troll-mood of his native 'magic world.'

"The ghostlike quality of the Icelandic landscape then attracts Joh. F. Kjarval. But he is strongest in his portraits Here the heads with their large, pensive eyes, speak of the times of the volcanic storms in the half-polar island."

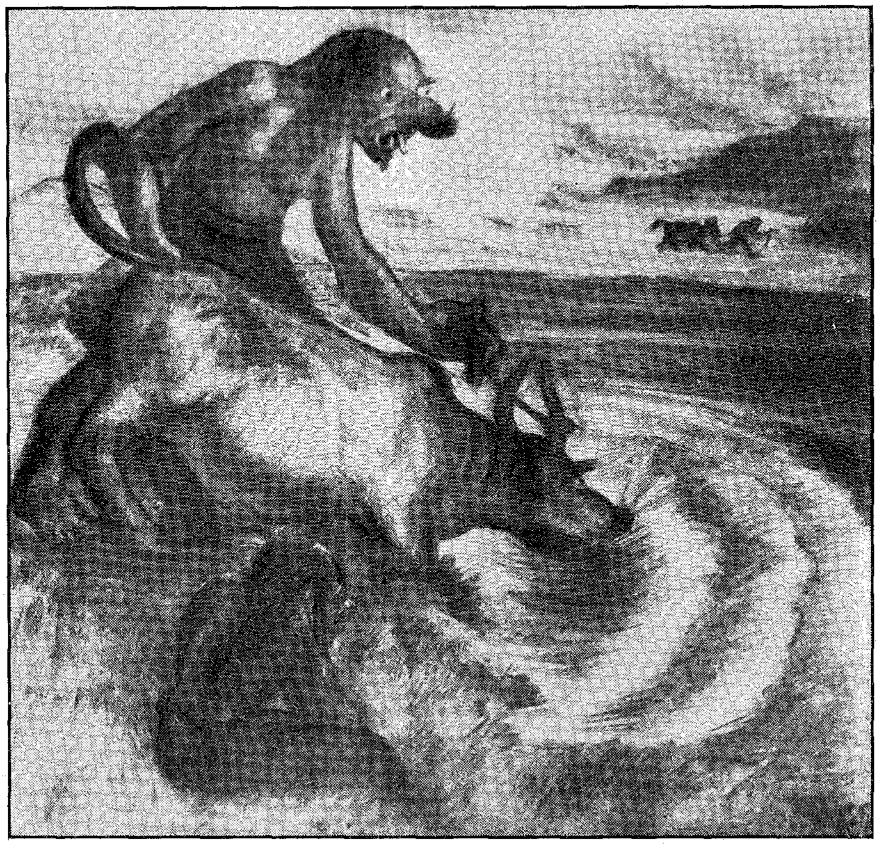
"YEAH," WE HAVE A BRITISH CRITIC

APPARENTLY DESPAIRING of his efforts to reform the speech of the English stage, Mr. St. John Ervine, just inducted into the post of dramatic critic of the New York *World*, takes us in hand almost in his salutatory. He suffers acute pain in hearing "yep" and "yeah" for "yes." The use of these degradations of a legitimate word, he tells us, is an "extraordinarily displeasing habit to people from the British islands"; and the horror of it all is that Britons themselves have not been safe from infection. Mr. Ervine writes:

"I am told that none but country people in America say 'yep'; 'yeah' is the urban word. They are equally detestable. Will anybody tell me why a human being should say 'yep' when he means 'yes,' and thus make himself sound like a laughing hyena attempting to talk, or why any one should say 'yeah,' which sounds as if he had started out to say 'yes,' but had suddenly contracted a violent pain in his stomach and was unable to sound the sibilant?

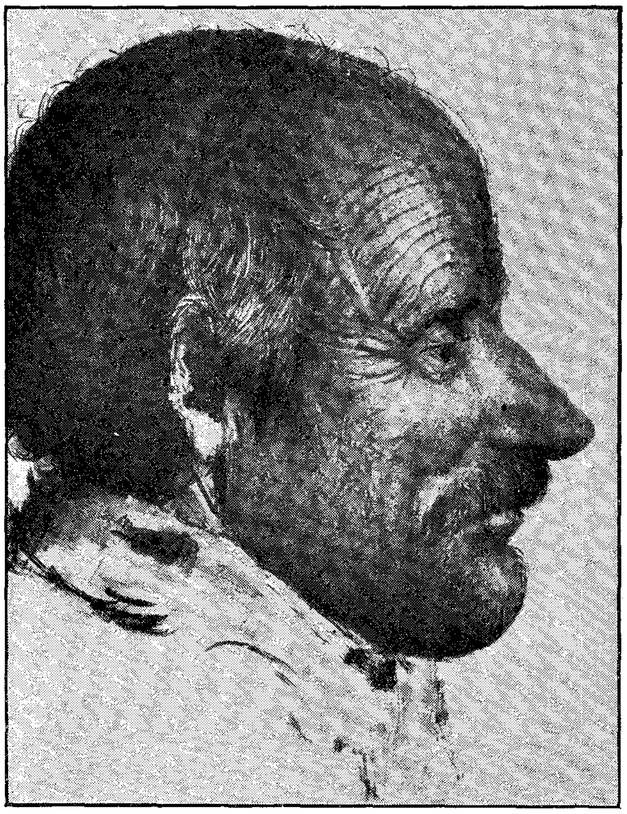
"I hear this disgusting mixture of snarl and grunt wherever I go, and to my horror I discover that Englishmen after they have been in America for a while use it too. My friend Mr. Frederick Lonsdale, the author of 'The High Road,' invariably says 'yeah.' Once in an English play at, of all places, the St. James's Theater, I heard Sir Gerald du Maurier say 'yeah.' No one booed. A fear fills my heart that presently I shall be saying it too, for the habits of Americans are very infectious, and already my sentences when I speak to my friends begin with, 'Say, lissun, I'm gonna tell you somepin'!'

"A year or two ago I tried to stir up Mr. Mencken to lead a crusade against yeppers and yeahers, but altho he exprest sympathy with my purpose, he did not do anything about it."



ILLUSTRATING "THE MAGIC COW"

An Icelandic fairy-tale, for which Gudmundur Thorsteinsson, the artist, seemed to find suggestion in native physiognomy, judging from the portrait on this page.



ICELANDIC PEASANT

Portrayed by J. S. Kjarval.

The controversy over the point for the present remains largely in the *World* office. The editor of the "Conning Tower" retorts that these so-called variants of yes are used, because the speaker is "a human being":

"He says 'yep' and 'yeah' for what he considers variety's sake; possibly he thinks 'yes' somewhat banal. Sometimes he says 'yop' and 'uh-hu' and 'mmm.' Probably, also because he is a human being, he says, instead of 'yes,' 'Raytao!' or 'Raytchuaw!' Of course, a lot of us seldom say any variation of 'yes'; we say 'No,' or when we want to be emphatic, 'Nope.'"

The editorial desk goes even more profoundly into the matter:

"With Mr. St. John Ervine, our new dramatic critic, who objects to 'yep' and 'yeah' in American speech, we deeply sympathize. When things like that get on your nerves they get on your nerves, and that is all there is to it. But tho we sympathize we do not join in his campaign to abolish these two words, for to us they are very precious. Or at least 'yeah' is precious. 'Yep' we don't care much about, for as a matter of fact it is not, save in a few sections of the country, a part of American speech. It is one of those things, like 'wa-a-a-ll' and 'cal'ate' and 'jeeminy cricket,' which Americans are supposed to say, but don't. But 'yeah' is a part of us, and one of the finest words we have ever evolved. The trouble with Mr. Ervine is that he naively supposes, as he betrays in his article, that it means 'yes.' Actually it does not, or does very seldom. Of course it is derived from 'yes.' But its meanings have long since departed from its derivation, as is the habit of most words. When an American merely means yes, as when the man in the next office asks whether he is ready to go to lunch, he does not say 'yep,' 'yeah' or 'yes.' He says 'sure.' But when he means something that would take many words to state explicitly and thus needs a subtle word of flexible connotation to express his meaning briefly he uses 'yeah.' For example:

'Well, I seen a horse jump over the Woolworth Building to-day.'
'Yeah?'

"Now this, of course, doesn't mean 'yes.' It means 'You're a liar, but let's hear the rest of it, anyhow.'"

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES AMONG THE MISSIONS

THE MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE, which has become one of the major movements of the times, is passing through a revolutionary change which may profoundly affect the effort of the Christian Church to evangelize the world, and of which the layman must make himself aware if he would keep up with the quick-step of events by his door. Among the factors in the change are a new attitude toward missions, involving a decrease in Protestant funds and in the number of Protestant recruits for the foreign field; a broader outlook toward the other great ethnic religions, involving the knowledge that they have borne good fruit; modern criticism, which is shaking Protestant belief in the infallibility of the Bible, and nationalism, involving the desire of the native churches to be independent—a desire with which missionaries in general agree. All this is brought home to us by Prof. Kenneth Scott Latourette, professor of Missions in the Divinity School of Yale University, who has traveled extensively in China, and who was formerly a member of the faculty of Yale in China, at Chang-sha. Not many, perhaps, realize the extent of the missionary undertaking, the number of men and women involved in propagating the Gospel, and the millions donated out of the pockets of Western peoples for soul-saving, in the other continents and islands of the earth. "Here," writes Professor Latourette in *The Yale Review*, "is a major enterprise of the Christian churches with 52,000 missionaries—23,000 of them Roman Catholic and 29,000 Protestant—scattered in all the five continents and in most of the islands of the sea." He goes on:

> "Under their charge are about ten million Christians. They maintain great orphanages, scores of colleges, tens of thousands of secondary and primary schools, and hundreds of hospitals. They have reduced dozens of languages to written form, and into them have translated the Bible. For scores of other peoples, already possest of a written language, they have prepared translations of the Bible and an extensive literature on secular as well as religious subjects. In negro Africa, colonial governments are leaning heavily on them in the task of education. They are influencing the transformation through which peoples with ancient civilizations—the Indians, the Chinese, and the Japanese—are passing. As examples, one need only recall that Sun Yat Sen was a professing Christian, and obtained much of his education at the hands of missionaries; that such a movement as the Brahma Samaj owed a great debt to the missionaries; that part of the stirrings among the lower castes of India are due to the fact that a door was opened to them by the churches; that Gandhi, by his own confession, has drawn his inspiration from the Gospels as well as from the religious classics of his own people—altho his introduction to the New Testament does not seem to have come primarily through missionaries; and that in Japan, Kagawa, so outstanding in social reform, is an avowed Christian, and is chiefly such because of early contact with missionaries. Christian foreign missions are not only an undertaking of the churches: they are one of the major movements of recent times."

For more than a century missionary enterprise has been expanding—until the last ten years with few marked reverses or modifications, writes Professor Latourette. Now, however, "are coming changes which are altering Roman Catholic and are even more profoundly affecting Protestant missions. Their full consequence no one can foresee." These momentous changes are due, we are told, both to movements in the lands to which missionaries are sent, and to new conditions in their home countries. In foreign lands a rise of nationalism and a growing resentment against the domination of the white race are the responsible movements. Of the spirit behind them, Professor Latourette writes: "It has been directed largely against dominant Europe and America—against that imperialism which even now keeps nearly all of Africa and much of Asia in political and economic peonage to the Occident. The Great War, by throwing Europe into internecine strife, shook the prestige and weakened the grasp of the Occident. At the same time it stimulated nationalism."

This has resulted in the rise of many small sects in Africa, numerous independent Protestant congregations in China, and an independent Protestant movement in Japan, where the largest denominations are now entirely free from any foreign direction, and some of them from foreign support. While it is true, says Professor Latourette, that many missionaries and foreign boards welcome the passing of the foreigner, the problems presented by the process are perplexing. The result, he suggests, might easily be a Chinese or an Indian or an African church, denatured of most of its distinctively Christian features, which would ultimately disappear without having had permanent influence.

Another set of changes is due to the altered world ushered in by the Great War. This, we read, has not affected the Roman Catholic Church so much as the Protestant churches, since the German Catholic missions were less seriously impaired and, in addition, the energies of the Roman Catholic Church, absorbed in caring for the flood of Catholic immigrants in this country before the new immigration law went into effect, have been released for work in the foreign field. For Protestants, however, the last years have brought disquieting developments. The incomes of mission boards, which rapidly increased immediately after the war, have been sharply reduced, as for instance, in 1926, when the amount given to six of the major American mission boards was between six and seven million dollars less than in the peak years. For this decline many causes are assigned. "Dissatisfaction with the methods employed to stimulate giving, the unified budgets of the churches, which often prevent donors from contributing specifically for foreign missions, the great building operations and expanding budgets of churches and other philanthropic institutions in America," writes Professor Latourette, "are among those cited by well-informed leaders."

Again, there is, both here and in Great Britain, a questioning of missions in circles from which support must come. "Some active church members are wondering whether Christianity is the best and final religion, or simply one among many, and, like others, imperfect. Historical study—the 'higher criticism'—is shaking the Protestant belief in the infallibility of the Bible, and science in its multifarious forms—behavioristic psychology, among the latest—is raising questions about such fundamental beliefs as the existence and nature of God and the validity of the religious experience." Moreover, "books and magazines and such figures as a Gandhi and a Tagore have given us a greater respect for the Orient. Where once the movement of influence was only from the Occident to the Orient, now, as in the latter part of the eighteenth century—and even more—the Orient is beginning to invade the Occident." Those who listen respectfully to Hindu lecturers or admire Gandhi are "not prepared to declare that religion which nourished them evil or to be as enthusiastic about sending missionaries as they once were. The kind of missionary enthusiasm which was based upon a conviction that all 'heathen' are damned is passing." Many who twenty years ago would have devoted their energies to foreign missions are now absorbed in helping to solve problems nearer home, and we read: "It is significant that the number of students annually deciding to devote their lives as missionaries has fallen more than half in the past six or seven years." The Modernist-Fundamentalist controversy has also had its influence, and we read:

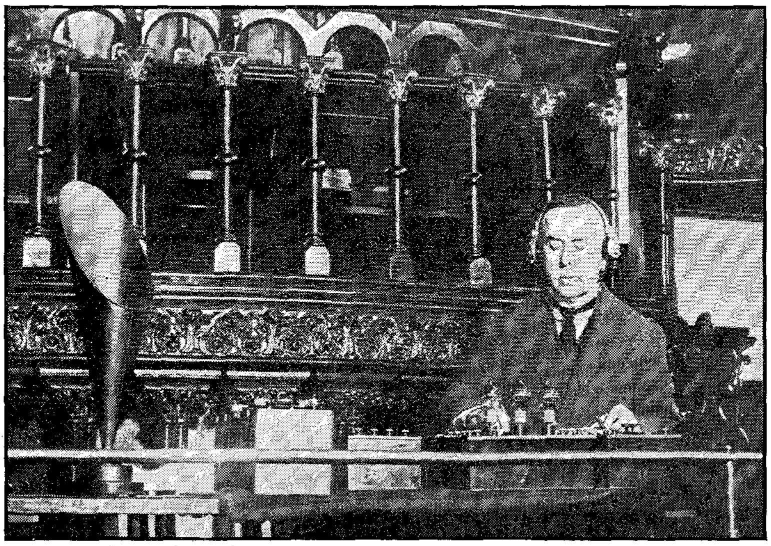
> "'The Bible Union' is attempting to purge the missionary body of Modernists, and Fundamentalists have been waging the same fight at home. The bulk of the missionary body is still conservative theologically, as is the home constituency, but uncertainty is in the air. Agreement no longer exists as to what constitutes the missionary's message. The old shibboleths are being uttered by a declining majority. The increasing minority have not agreed upon a substitute. In many circles we are witnessing the passing of religious convictions which some of us still in early middle life can remember as the fruit of the movement led by Moody and his great predecessors. No equivalent has yet taken their place. The rapidly growing Protestant liberalism often gives out an uncertain sound—and men and women do not stake their lives in an alien land on an attempt to propagate a question.
>
> "Just at this time, then, when Protestant missions are facing elsewhere a more serious set of problems than has confronted them for a generation, they are undercut at home by a declining support, wavering convictions, and new divisions. It is quite the most alarming situation with which they have had to deal in the century and a quarter since they became important."

However, Professor Latourette assures us that neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant missions seem in danger of immediate demise. He finds, rather, that—

> "In Catholic countries interest is growing with amazing rapidity, and the recent multiplication of the native clergy and increase in native Bishops in the mission fields give promise of adjustments to the spirit of nationalism abroad. Protestants are for the moment bewildered, but most of their working membership still respond to the missionary appeal. The Protestant missionary body is about 40 per cent. larger than before the Great War, gifts to missions are more than twice as large as they were, and the 'converts,' or membership in mission lands, more than 50 per cent. more numerous. Even now there are indications that Protestants are making the needed adjustments at home and abroad, and that interest is returning.
>
> "The new relation of the missionary to the native church is being rapidly worked out, especially in China; and in the major Protestant bodies it has already been worked out in Japan. Missionaries are now going at the invitation of the Chinese or the Japanese churches, and their return after furlough is more and more depending on these bodies; in a number of missions the policy of sending only those who are acceptable to their native colleagues is already in operation. In China, foreign presidents of Christian colleges and secretaries of boards and committees are rapidly being replaced by Chinese, and more and more Chinese boards control schools, hospitals, and churches. Japanese Christians ask earnestly for missionaries on the new basis.
>
> "The adjustment in these countries is by no means complete, and in India, and still more in Africa, it is not so advanced, but it has been begun. Moreover, the peak of the Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy seems to have passed. Protestant liberalism is by no means entirely without vital religious experiences which it is willing to share with others. Witness the recent Detroit Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. The missionary enterprise, while troubled, is by no means dead, and may be on the eve of its most prosperous years."

CHURCH USE OF THE RADIO

RADIO WILL TEND TO ELIMINATE the small-church preacher, as a preacher, because it will enable country people to hear the best preaching, says Roger W. Babson, statistician and head and founder of the Babson Statistical Organization, whose reports carry great weight. This is one of six revolutionary changes which Mr. Babson prophesies will be wrought by the radio. He does not, however, forecast that the church or the minister will be thrown into the discard. There will always be a field for country ministers, says Mr. Babson, writing in *The Congregationalist;* but there may not always be a field for country preachers. Theological schools, he urges, should realize this situation at once, and put more emphasis on pastoral work than on preaching. "Theological schools from now on should train their graduates to work with the radio instead of endeavoring to compete against it. Graduates should go forth with a sympathetic feeling toward this revolutionary invention and realize its enormous power and possibilities."



Keystone View Company photograph

A WIRELESS SERMON IN ENGLAND

This photograph of Dr. J. E. Boon, president of the Peckham Christian Union Church, delivering a sermon at Blackheath to a congregation at Bexhill-on-Sea, sixty miles away, illustrates Roger W. Babson's prophecy of the use of the radio by the church.

The second effect listed by this noted statistician is that the radio will supplement the use of "supplies" by churches for vacation periods, illnesses of the pastor, and during the times when the church is without a pastor. This means, he says, that all churches, large as well as small, should now install an amplifying radio, to be prepared for any emergencies which may arise. The third result is that "the interest of the minister will be more in ministering to the people than in preaching to them. This change means that greater emphasis will be placed upon the church schools, upon weekly prayer-meetings, which are greatly needed, and some day will return, and upon other forms of work. Much more personal attention will then be given by the church to its members, and especially the young people."

Mr. Babson expects to see more churches, rather than less churches, but "to see them used as spiritual clinics and branches of larger churches with radio preaching, operating under methods suggested by chain stores." Even before this time, believes Mr. Babson, when the Federation of Churches will have extensive broadcasting facilities, there will be much matter broadcast each day. As this is extended, the result—the fourth listed by Mr. Babson—will be that each church will keep some room open all day, lighted and heated, which, equipped with a radio, will be in continual operation. The radio will be used also for those who do not go to church, thus aiding the missionary enterprise, and it is destined, too, to give great impetus to interdenominational work—the fifth and sixth results prophesied by Mr. Babson. "Personally," he writes, "I look forward to the day when the Federations of Churches of our different cities can combine and purchase the time for all day Sunday from one of our great national broadcasting chains, and thus outbid secular competitors with their jazz contests." But, writes Mr. Babson,

> "How the radio is to affect church attendance in years to

come, I frankly do not dare to forecast. The Church is in the same position as other institutions with which the radio is to-day apparently competing. Some believe that the increased interest will result in increased church attendance, while others believe that the radio will result in decreasing church attendance. My organization is not now prepared to make a forecast on this point; but, I am convinced that there will always be a demand for places to worship quietly. Moreover, I believe that the radio is destined to increase religious interest and church usefulness. Religion is something very vital and something for which every man and woman some day hungers. The radio will carry this spiritual help to all homes at such times, and the ultimate result is sure to be a greater real interest in religion. I also believe the radio can be used greatly to build up Sunday-school work, increase Sunday-school attendance, and benefit all young people's work.

"Apparently the churches are in the same situation to-day that the old guilds were in a hundred years ago, when the steam-engine was invented. The steam-engine did not decrease the interest in manufactured goods, but rather greatly increased the output of manufactured goods. The method of work was greatly revolutionized, however, and the factories became the means of production and of displacing the guilds. Those who recognized and capitalized this change were very successful, but those who failed to do so fell by the wayside. May not the churches of America be facing a similar situation to-day? Let us not be like those who fought for hand labor, and who refused to adopt looms and spinning machinery."

Keystone View Company photograph

MIXED RACES A BLESSING

Holds Dr. Abraham Flexner, who, "far from regarding the mixed composition of races in this country as unfortunate," looks upon it "as a distinct advantage of which not enough use has been made."

A MIXING INSTEAD OF A MELTING POT

THE INTERPLAY OF RACIAL CULTURES is preferable to submerging them in a standardized American life, believes Dr. Abraham Flexner, sometime head of the world operations of the Medical Education Division of the Rockefeller General Education Board. In other words, rather than lose them in the melting-pot, Dr. Flexner urges the conservation of foreign racial groups so that their unique contribution to American civilization may not be lost. As his address at the commencement exercises of the Jewish Training School for Jewish Social Work is quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune*, he holds that the culture of the nation to-day is, in effect, the essence of the art, philosophy and literature of each of the groups which go to make it up. Touching upon the "discordant opinions held respecting the so-called foreign element within the so-called American people," he declares:

"As a matter of fact, the American nation is made up of a great variety of racial, religious, political, and social strains, so that no single comprehensive title can accurately or truthfully describe it. There is no subject on the face of the earth about which more nonsense has been spoken than the subject of racial characteristics.

"I doubt if there ever has been anywhere a so-called Nordic race on this earth. It is just as absurd to apply this term to the American people as to apply the terms Jewish, Christian, Protestant, Methodist, Baptist, or any other such single term to this nation.

"Far from regarding the mixed composition of races in this country as unfortunate, I regard it as a distinct advantage of which not enough use has been made. Every one of the stocks represented in the American people has made to this country its own unique contribution in the establishment of the native culture. Our own literature, philosophy and art will be enriched if pains are taken to preserve the essence of each of these national cultures.

"Short-sighted reformers think to help matters by obliterating these racial groups as fast as possible. In my opinion, to destroy their contribution would be to take away something important from our too-barren civilization. If the folk-lore and cultures of these races were obliterated, the country would lose instead of gain."

Some of the press agree with Dr. Flexner's point of view. The Newark *Evening News*, for instance, thinks that America has been ruthless in the way it has discouraged the contributions newcomers had to make. Old political allegiances, of course, have had to be broken down, but, we read:

"There are many advantages in this mixed composition of races. One contributes music, another art, a third love of learning, and so on. The contributions are social, physical, religious, political, temperamental, lingual, esthetic, and on through the whole gamut. Just as the United States Government is a system of political checks and balances, so the mixed racial composition of the people operates as a social system of checks and balances. One race is strong where another is weak. One offsets or supplements another. The aim of this country should be to garner the pronounced good in each one and make it the common possession of all.

"This necessitates the preservation of racial groups. It promotes a clannishness, to some extent. Our schools, industries and social institutions, on the other hand, operate to keep this clannishness in leash. There is more danger of devastating standardization than of divisive racial segregation."

How much our life has been enriched by the contribution of these newcomers from their racial cultures, exclaims the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, adding:

"The newcomer is nevertheless American in his new citizenship if he retains reverence for the land where he first saw daylight He is not the worse but the better American for weaving into life in America whatever is beautiful or valuable of his own country There is no menace to America in this; in fact, what we call American life has been built up out of the habits and customs of many lands. Dr. Flexner finds the melting-pot idea all wrong, and any one who takes the trouble to look about him in any big city knows it."

The best way to estimate the value of Dr. Flexner's point of view, says the Boston *Daily Globe* in its column signed "Uncle Dudley," is to give consideration to what has already been contributed to American life by people who have come from overseas:

"It was a varied assortment that settled the Atlantic coast in colonial days—Pilgrims and Puritans up this way, Dutch in New York, Quakers in Pennsylvania, Catholics in Maryland, and Church of England folk in Virginia. Because America was not a melting-pot, but a land of refuge and of opportunity, each group was prone to treasure ways and customs that had come with them.

"To-day most interesting historical collections preserve the backgrounds of these various groups. Any one who would begin to understand what America means must become familiar with the life of early New England, with the doings of William Penn's followers in Philadelphia and with the Virginia group that meant so much in the establishment of our Government.

"The atmosphere of America is not so perfect that we can afford to try to slam the door on contributions from abroad As the stores of cultural wealth from other lands are appreciated, our atmosphere will be enriched. It is good for the older Americans to admit this freely, and it is also good for the newer Americans to realize that they have something to give which is quite as important as ability to do hard work.

"There is something better than a melting-pot and that is a treasure-house filled with gifts, each splendid in its own way."

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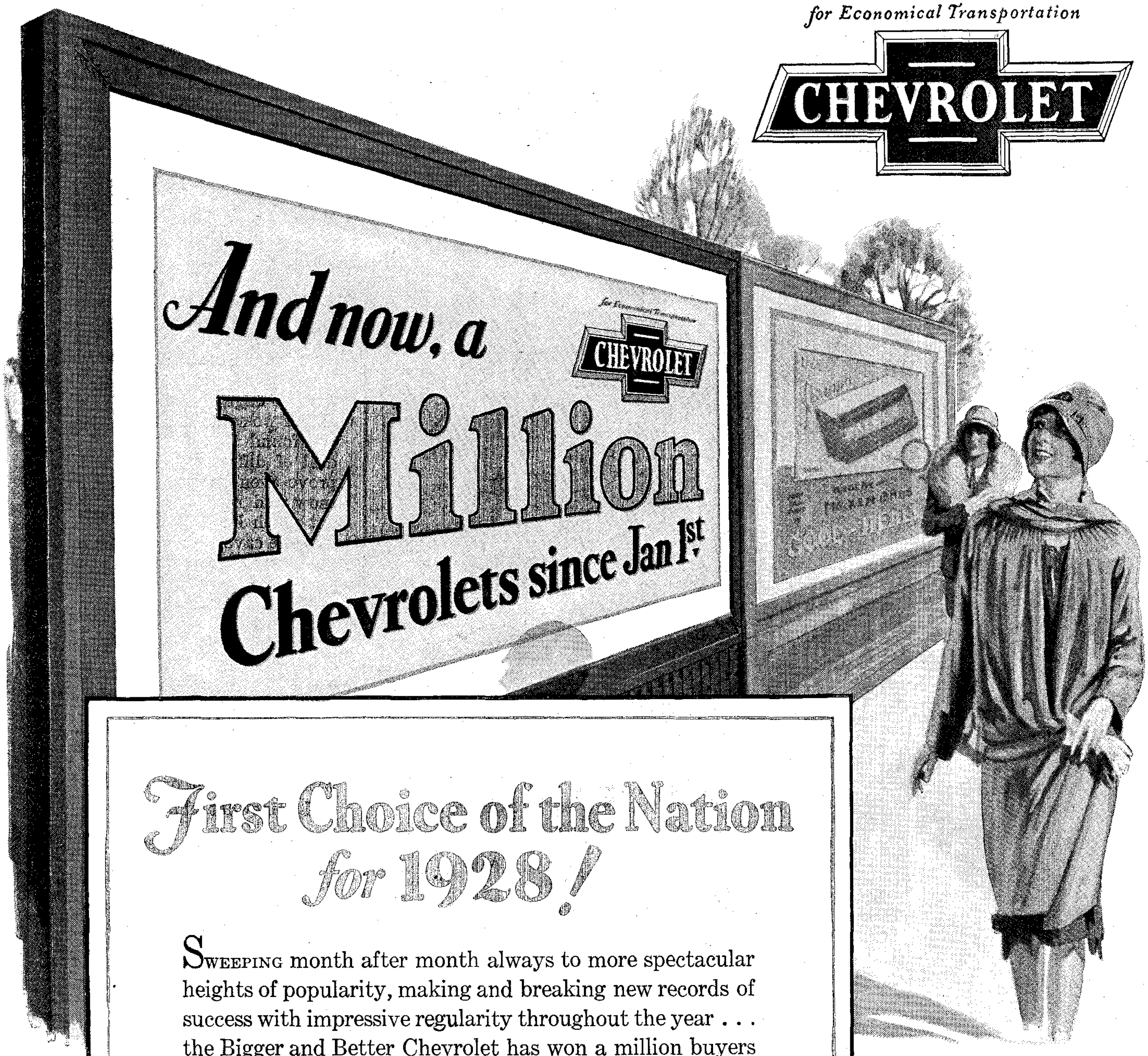

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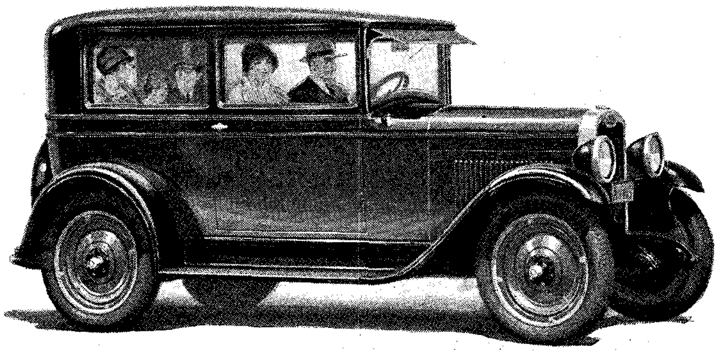

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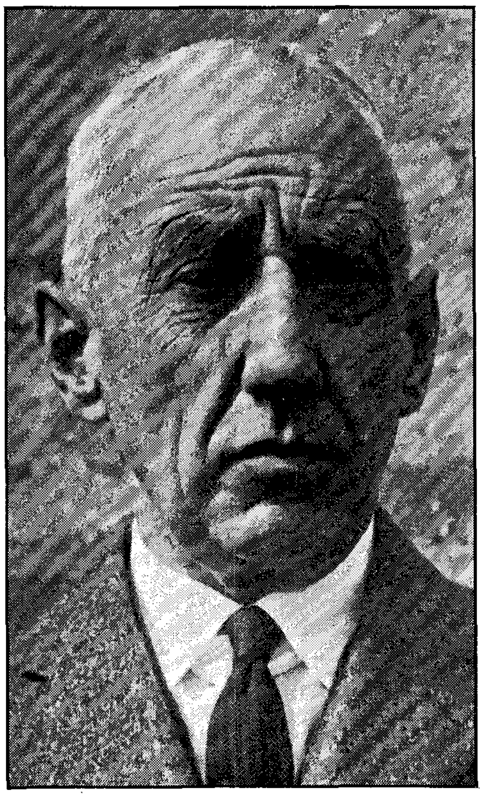
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

A MODERN NORSEMAN WHO DARED THE UNKNOWN

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE PITCH-DARK NIGHT he awoke, lying on his back with his right wrist across his eyes, as one often sleeps to fend off the morning rays of the sun. His muscles were cramped, and he made an instinctive move to change his position. He could not move an inch. He realized with terror that he was practically frozen inside a solid block of ice! He struggled desperately to free himself, but without the slightest effect. He shouted to his companion, who, of course, could not hear. In his panic he thought that his friend, too, had been frozen in the wet snow, in which he had buried himself for warmth, before the drop in temperature which was so likely to prove fatal. Unless a thaw set in immediately, he feared, with good reason, both were doomed to freeze to death in their ghastly coffins of ice. "My shouts quickly died away," he wrote later of the incident, "as I found it impossible to breathe deeply. I realized that I must keep quiet, or I would suffocate. I do not know whether it was the heaviness of the little air I had to breathe, or what was the reason, but I soon dropt off into either sleep or unconsciousness. When I came to I could hear faint sounds. My companion, after all, had not been imprisoned. Probably the only reason he had not emulated my example and built himself a cave the night before was that he was too tired, and from exhaustion too indifferent, to go to the trouble. In any event, his failure to do so saved both our lives. When he awakened and looked about, he found himself alone in an ocean of snow. He called to me, and I did not answer. Then he began a frantic search for some trace that would show him where I had gone. There was only one, and providentially his eye fell upon it—a few hairs of the reindeer skin of my sleeping-bag were visible in the snow. At once he began digging with his hands and ski stick to extricate me. It took him three hours to dig me out."



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

SCULPTURED BY FROST AND DANGER

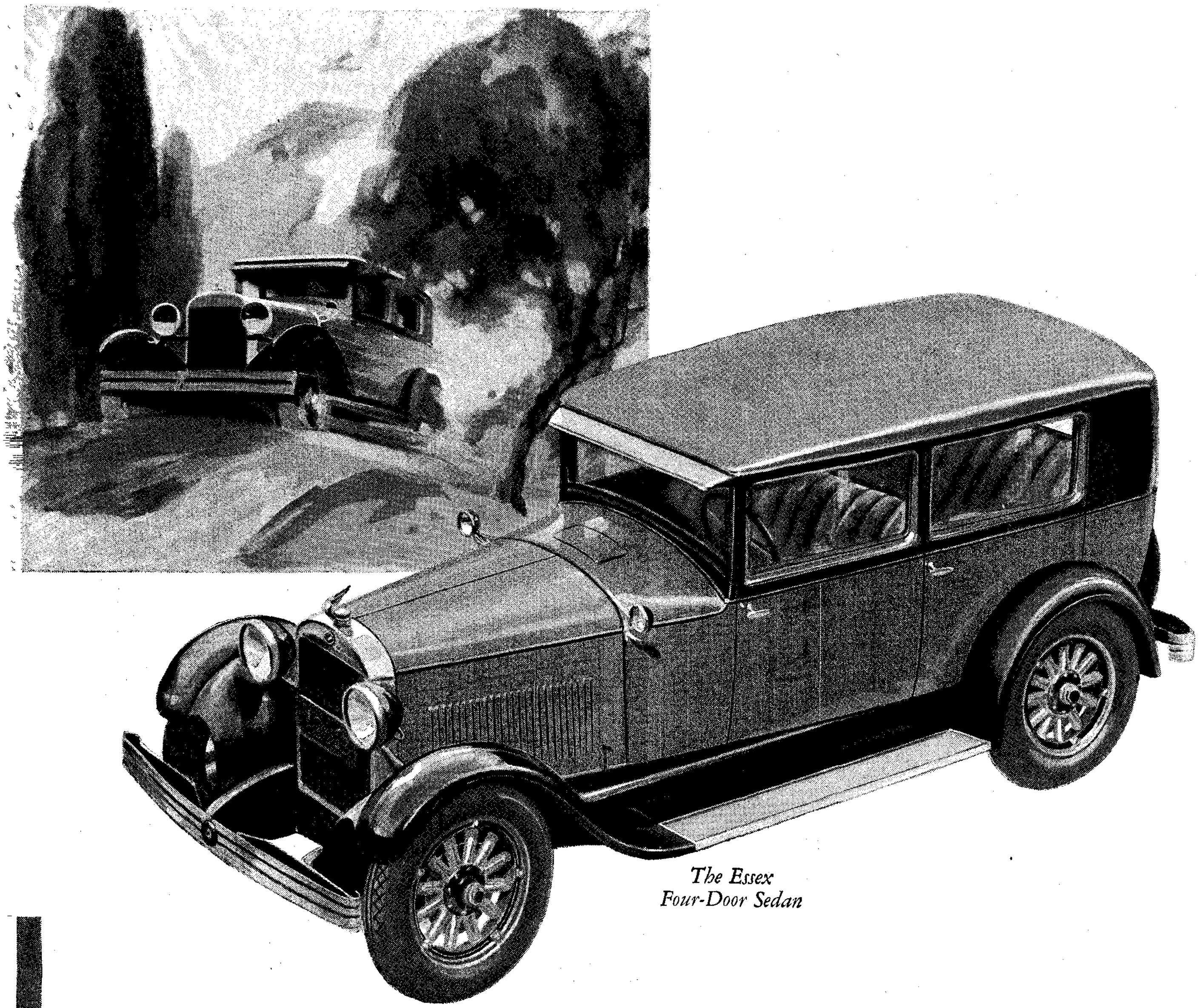
Amundsen's rugged face seemed to reflect the boisterous bitterness of Nature in the frozen regions where he chose to expend his wonderful energies, and where, it now seems certain, he has come to an untimely end.

Thus the distinguished career of Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, was very nearly ended at its beginning. And now, it is generally conceded, his career is ended, indeed. Would-be rescuers at last reluctantly admit that Amundsen and his comrades must have perished in the Arctic while gallantly flying in search of Gen. Umberto Nobile's tragic *Italia* expedition, which was discust in our issue of September 8. The consequent search for Amundsen has now taken on the melancholy character of a search for mute relics of himself and his companions. Parts of their seaplane have already been found. And now the chroniclers are busy with accounts of the explorer's adventurous life. For the story of his first brush with death, we turn to his autobiography, "My Life as an Explorer" (Doubleday, Doran), where he also gives his version of his disagreements with Nobile. There he tells us how, as a young man, he set out with a companion, one winter, to cross a plateau near Oslo, Norway, from a farm called Mogen, on the east, to one called Garen, on the west. This, so far as he knew, had never been done in winter. It was during this trip that he had the before mentioned unpleasant experience of being frozen in the ice. He tells how it came about:

> Again the night was wet. We were drenched, and our bags were still heavy with moisture. Snow was still falling. When night came on, we had reached a small peak that thrust up out of the plateau. We sought out its lee side, figuring that we might be reasonably comfortable if we could keep out of the wind. We found that it did make a good deal of difference. I decided to improve even on that. I dug into the snow and made myself a small cave not much larger than my body, and into the cave I climbed head first and pulled my bag in after me. I soon congratulated myself on this idea, for I escaped altogether the gusts of wind outside.
>
> In the night the weather turned cold suddenly. The wet snow had settled down on me in my cave and over its entrance at my feet. When the temperature dropt, it froze.

Most of the time they were battling with storms, but on the third day it had somewhat abated. Reading on:

> We decided to resume our march westward toward Garen. We now had to set our course very carefully, as there were only two places on the west coast at which a descent from the plateau was at all possible, and as these places were several miles apart, we had now definitely to choose one of them and reject the other. Having made this choice, we set forward.
>
> We had not gone far before it started snowing again and the weather grew milder. We had frequently to consult the map to take our bearings, and the wet snow falling on the flimsy paper soon reduced it to pulp. After that, we had to proceed as best we could by the compass alone.
>
> Night overtook us before we reached the edge of the plateau, and, of course, there was nothing to do but to camp where it found us, out in the open. That night nearly finished us. When we had unrolled our sleeping-bags, we took out our provision-bags and laid them at our feet. Alongside them we set up our ski sticks as markers to indicate in the morning where the bags were if the overnight snow should cover them. We spent the night in extreme discomfort. The soft snow had melted on our clothing and had saturated it with moisture. When we got into our sleeping-bags, the heat of our bodies turned enough of this moisture into steam so that it permeated the inside of the sleeping-bags as well. It was a wretched experience. Worse yet, it turned cold again in the night. I woke up in the darkness feeling half-frozen, and was so uncomfortable that I could not go back to sleep. It finally occurred to me that, if I got up and drank some of the alcohol out of the lamp in my provision-bag, it would restore my circulation. I climbed out of the sleeping-bag and felt around in the dark until I got hold of my ski stick, and then I clawed about for my provision-bag. To my astonishment and chagrin, it was not to be found. When morning broke, we both resumed the search, and could find neither of the bags. To this day I have not been able to make a reasonable conjecture that would explain what became of them. There was, however, no doubt of the fact—they were gone.
>
> Our plight now was worse than uncomfortable, it was extremely dangerous. Unless we could speedily reach shelter and food, we should certainly freeze to death. With this alarming situation confronting us, we headed west again in hopes of



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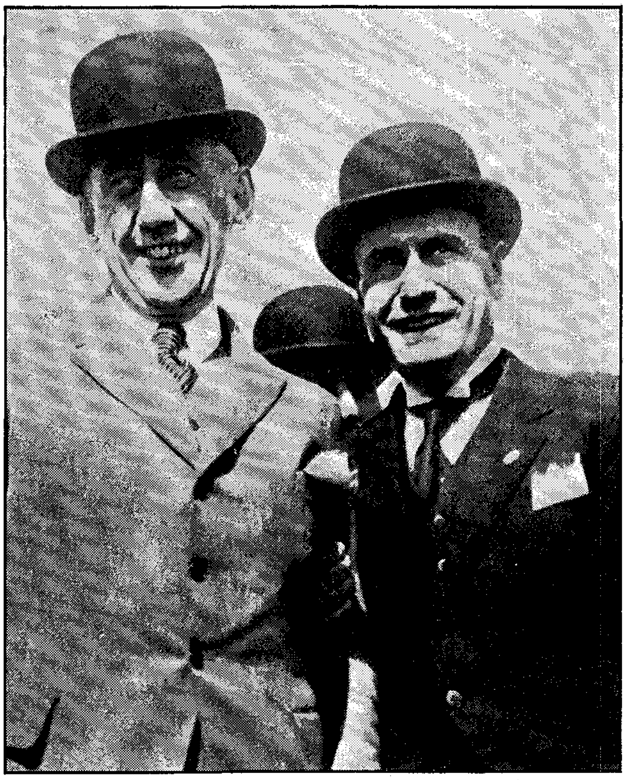
ESSEX SUPER SIX

reaching the edge of the plateau before night fell. Luck was still against us. It soon began to snow so heavily that we could not see our way more than a few feet ahead. We decided now that the only thing to do was to turn around and try to make our way east across the plateau to our starting-point. We made a few miles on this new course when night again overtook us.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

LIONS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH

Premier Mussolini of Italy and Amundsen of Norway became friends at the time that the latter and Lincoln Ellsworth of America acquired the *Norge* for a flight over the North Pole.

At this point came the freezing episode. After that:

Both of us were now getting pretty weak. It was still night when he got me out, but we were too much upset to think of trying to rest further. Tho it was still dark, the sky was clear and we were able to set a course and travel by the stars. We had been going two hours, with my companion in the lead, when suddenly he disappeared as if the earth had swallowed him up. Instinctively, I realized that he had gone over a precipice, and, instinctively, I acted instantly to save myself. I threw myself flat on the ground. A moment later, I heard his voice calling up, "Don't move. I have dropt over a precipice." He had indeed fallen about thirty feet. Fortunately, he had landed on his back, so that the sleeping-bag, which he carried as a pack on his shoulders, had broken the force of the fall and he did not suffer more than a severe shaking up. Naturally, we did not attempt to go farther until daylight. Then we plowed ahead on our seemingly hopeless travels.

We had now been four days without food of any sort, and the two days before that our diet of weak rye porridge had not been much better, so far as sustenance was concerned. We were getting nearly exhausted. The only thing that had saved us from collapse was our ability to get drinking water. On the plateau were numerous little lakes connected by small streams, and at these streams we had been able to keep our stomachs filled with water, and this saved us from the extreme effects of starvation.

At nightfall we came upon a little shanty filled with hay. There were ski tracks around the shanty. This discovery renewed our courage, and proved that we were certainly back near civilization. It gave us hope that, if we could keep ourselves going, on the morrow we might find food and shelter. The hay offered us a luxurious bed, and we spent the night burrowed into the heart of it.

The next morning I turned out to explore our surroundings. My companion was now so exhausted and dispirited that he seemed unequal to the effort, and I left him in the haymow while I followed the ski tracks. After an hour's trudging, I saw a man in the distance. I surmised correctly that he was a peasant farmer making the morning rounds of the snares he had set for ptarmigan. I called loudly to him. He gave a startled look and, to my dismay, proceeded to run as fast as he could away from me These lonely peasants are a superstitious folk. While they ar courageous enough in the presence of real danger, they suffe many terrors of their own creation. Doubtless his first impression of me was of a ghostly apparition haunting the uninhabite plateau.

I called again and threw my whole soul into the cry. My ton must have conveyed my desperation, for the man stopt runnin and, after some hesitation, came back to meet me. I explaine our plight, and asked him where we were. I had a little difficulty in understanding his explanation, and even when I di could hardly believe my senses, for it showed that we were no not more than an hour's travel from the farmhouse above Mogen from which, eight days before, we had started on our misadventure.

Heartened by this information, I hurried back for my companion. The news put fresh vigor in him, too, and soon, with n great trouble, we made our way down the little valley to th familiar farmhouse. We knocked at the door, were invited t enter, and went in. I was puzzled at our reception—until lat I saw myself in the mirror. In the single room of the farmhous the women were busy at their spinning and the men at wood carving. They looked up hospitably, but merely greeted u with a brief "How do you do," in an entirely impersonal an inquiring manner. It was soon apparent that they did no recognize us. Little wonder, as I later realized, for our scraggl beards had grown, our eyes were gaunt and hollow, our cheek were sunken, and the ruddy glow of color had changed to ghastly greenish yellow. We were a truly awful spectacle. Ou hosts at first would not believe us when we explained that we wer the two young fellows who had left them eight days earlie They could see no resemblance to their former guests in th gaunt specters before them. At length we convinced them, an they showed us every kindness. We spent a couple of day with them, eating and sleeping until our strength returned, an then, with many expressions of gratitude, we took our leave them and made our way safe into Oslo.

Wide World photograph

TWO LITTLE MAIDS FROM "UP THERE"

Captain Amundsen brought these Eskimo lasses back with him from one of his Arctic trips. For a time they went to school in Norway.

The sequel of the story I did not myself learn until a year late when I discovered it was known that the farmer who owne

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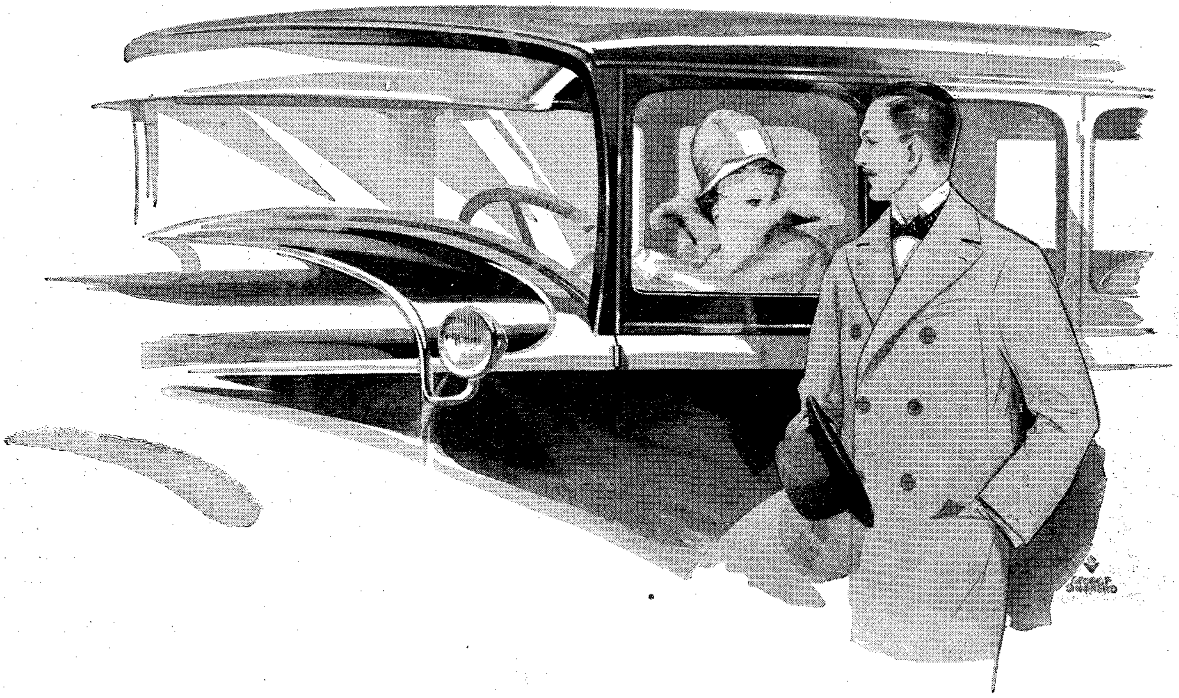
DE SOTO SIX



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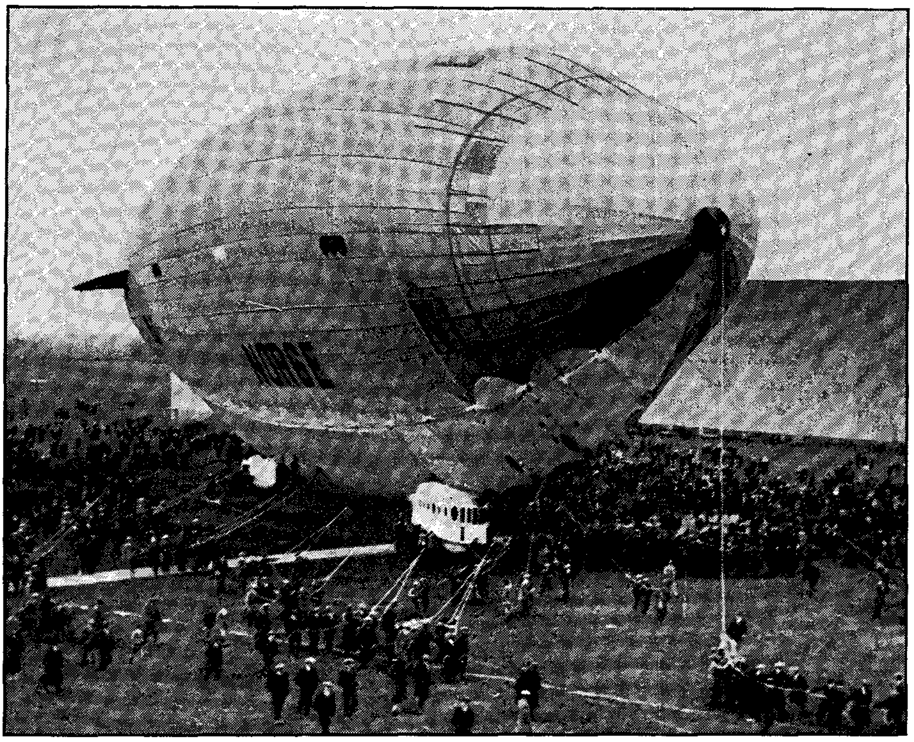
> Garen, on the westerly edge of the plateau at the head of the trail we had intended to descend, had come out of his house one morning and found ski tracks within a few yards of his doorway coming from the east and not from the west. He could not credit his eyes, because he knew no one had ever come that way in the winter, nor did he believe it was possible. Those tracks could have been none other than ours, for the date also matched.
>
> Think of it! We had been unknowingly within a hundred yards of our destination, and had turned back to recross the plateau after being within ten minutes' walk of a safe haven on its western edge!

We pass rapidly now from the beginning of Amundsen's career to the end, pausing only long enough to learn some major facts presented by his publishers, who remind us that he was born in 1872 in Borge, Norway, and went to sea at twenty, after some study of medicine at Oslo. He served as first officer from 1897 to 1899; made his first exploration through the northern ice-fields, in 1901; and went on the two *Gjoa* expeditions to Greenland and the Northwest Passage, between 1902 and 1906. His subsequent expeditions included the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1910-12; the *Maud* Expedition to navigate the Northwest Passage, 1918-21; and the flight over the North Pole with Ellsworth in 1926.



Wide World photograph

BRING ON YOUR OLD NORTH POLE!

The *Norge* makes a stop in England, on her way to the top of the world, in 1926.

The dramatic climax of Amundsen's career came, we recall vividly, last June, when he set out in a seaplane from Tromso, bent on Nobile's rescue, but fated to be swallowed up in the Arctic silence. With him were Lieut. Leif Dietrichsen, Commander René Gilbaud, Lieut. Albert de Cuverville, Emil Valette, and Gilbert Brazy. In an estimate of the explorer's achievements, a writer in the London *Times* remarks:

> Capt. Roald Amundsen, whose death must now be presumed, has crowned a life of high achievement by an heroic act of self-sacrifice in an endeavor to rescue a fellow-explorer, with whom not long ago he was in bitter controversy. He leaves a record unapproached in its range and its successes by that of any of his contemporaries in the same field, for to him belong the triple honors of being the first to make the Northwest Passage by ship from end to end, the first to reach the South Pole, and joint leader in the first crossing of the North Polar Basin by air. These are the high peaks in his thirty years of Arctic and Antarctic work, in which also there were some brilliant failures, and they give him a place that is unique among the explorers of the North and South. If originality of conception was not his chief quality, his capacity for bold and resolute execution was unsurpassed. He was, moreover, a born leader of men.
>
> The lure of the Arctic possest him, and after a vain attempt to join Nansen's *Fram* Expedition, he threw up his medical studies, and began training for polar work as an ordinary seaman on a Norwegian sealer. Physically he was well equipped for his chosen calling—tall, strong, with nerves of steel, and dauntless courage. Norway, moreover, has produced few finer ski-runners.
>
> His first chance came when, at the age of twenty-five, he was engaged as mate of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition of 1897-99, led by Adrian de Gerlache, and it was during this voyage that he matured his plan of combining the accomplishment of the Northwest Passage with the greater scientific aim of relocating the position of the Magnetic North Pole, fixt by Sir James Clark Ross in 1831. Nansen approved the project, and in June, 1903, Amundsen left Christiania Fjord on the first of his great adventures. He accomplished it with six companions in a three-years' voyage in a thirty-year-old herring-boat.
>
> Following the advice of experienced Scottish whaling captains, he took the *Gjoa* safely through the dangerous ice-pack of Melville Bay (the northeast extremity of Baffin Bay), through Lancaster Sound, and Barrow Strait, and then struck south into Peel Sound and Franklin Strait, the scene of the greatest of all Arctic disasters. Amundsen had the same good fortune as accompanied him later in the Antarctic. Where fearless British navigators had their passage barred by impenetrable pack ice, the Norwegian found open water, and stood south with all sail set and engine working at full power. There were hours and days of extreme peril. Fire broke out on board, and the little ship had a narrow escape from destruction. Navigation at times was hazardous in the shallow, fogbound channels, and the *Gjoa* was all but wrecked on a reef. But before the middle of September—three months after leaving Norway—Amundsen had maneuvered his way through James Ross and Rae Straits, and anchored the vessel in a small harbor on King William Land, which he named Gjoa Havn.
>
> There are few, if any, parallels in exploration to Captain Amundsen's second and more dazzling achievement. After his first success in the Arctic, his ambition was to emulate and improve upon Nansen's Expedition in the *Fram*. He was prepared for a drift of four or five years, and calculated that by starting it farther east and north than Nansen did his, the vessel would make a truer course for the Pole, and the prize of centuries of effort might fall to him before Peary won it for America.

This hope proved vain, for in the spring of that year, we are reminded, Peary reached the Pole, and the main value of Amundsen's Expedition would thereafter lie in the thorough examination he proposed to make with modern instruments and equipment of the oceanography, meteorology, and magnetic conditions of the Arctic Basin. We learn next:

> With this declared purpose in view, Amundsen sailed from Norway in the summer of 1910. The great British expedition led by Captain Scott had left England the same year for the British sphere of exploration in the Antarctic, with the attainment of the South Pole as one of its chief objects.
>
> When he reached Madeira, Amundsen announced to his party his intention to alter the destination of the voyage, and instead of making for the North, to proceed to the Antarctic and attempt the conquest of the South Pole. To solve the problem of the South Pole was his new ambition, but, much as he wished to acquaint Captain Scott with his decision, he refrained from making it public lest he might be prevented from carrying it out.
>
> When Amundsen's startling move became known in England some months later, there were many bitter comments on his intrusion into a field of Antarctic research which Britain had made peculiarly her own, and on the concealment of his intentions from Captain Scott, and charges of not "playing the game" were freely leveled against him.
>
> The personal issue assumed a secondary place to the brilliant success which Amundsen won. By the first days of 1911 the *Fram* had entered Ross Sea and landed the shore party at the Bay of Whales on the great Ice Barrier, some four hundred miles east of McMurdo Sound, where the Scott Expedition almost simultaneously had established its base. It was only when the

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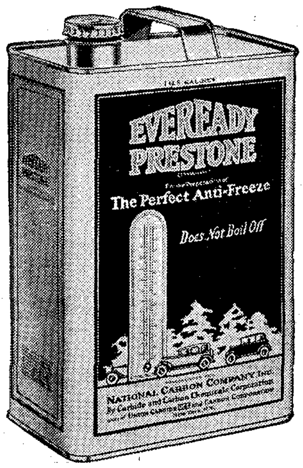

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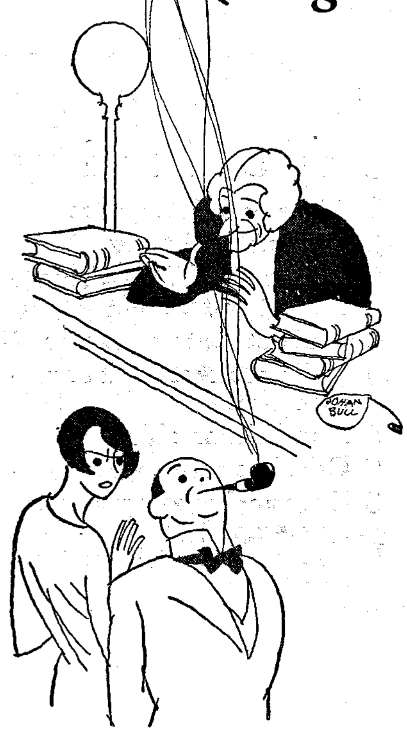

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Terra Nova, cruising along the Barrier, came upon the *Fram* that the British party became aware of Amundsen's arrival on the scene, and that a formidable competitor for the South Pole honors had appeared in the field. Astounding as was the discovery, Captain Scott did not allow it to disturb the ordered course of his own plans.

Amundsen's journey to the Pole, begun on October 20, 1911, stands out in striking contrast to the magnificent effort of Sir Ernest Shackleton in 1908-09, and Captain Scott's second and successful but fatal attempt. For courage, endurance, and resolution the work of these two great pioneers of Antarctica has never been surpassed, yet the one had been compelled to halt within 100 miles of the Pole, while the other, after attaining it, perished with all his companions on the return to the base.

On the other hand, Amundsen's journey was likened by Nansen to an Easter pleasure trip on the mountains. The good fortune that attended him in the north favored him in the south. Instead of the devastating blizzards that dogged the British parties on the Barrier and the plateau, the Norwegians enjoyed months of singularly fine weather with only an occasional storm. They traveled much more lightly, with dogs instead of ponies hauling the sledges, and every man was a skilled ski-runner.

Good luck attended them also in their choice of route. From their base on the Barrier, where the winter months were comfortably spent, the course lay over an unexpectedly smooth surface, perfectly suited to their mode of travel, and it was not until they reached the junction of Shackleton's South Victoria Land with the Barrier that their difficulties began. Yet the ascent of the great mountain range that guards the polar plateau was accomplished in four days. Blizzards, fog, and a treacherous surface, called by Amundsen the "Devil's Dancing Room," delayed their progress, but as they neared the Pole and passed Shackleton's farthest in 88 deg. 23 min. conditions became perfect again, and on December 14, 1911, on a boundless field of level snow, they planted a silken Norwegian flag at the South Pole. They were then fifty-five days out from their base and had covered nearly 900 miles.

Five weeks later Captain Scott and his four companions reached the coveted goal. Their worst fears were realized. They found the Norwegians' tent with a note asking Captain Scott to forward a letter to the King of Norway. There can be little doubt that this blighting discovery had its effect on the gallant British party, and it was as bitterly disappointed men that they set out on the disastrous return journey to McMurdo Sound. Amundsen retraced his steps at an average speed of over twenty-two miles a day, arriving at his winter quarters on January 25, 1912, with himself and all his party well.

Besides its spectacular triumph, Amundsen's journey added materially to the knowledge of the Antarctic. It determined the extent of the Ross Barrier, carried as far south as 88 deg. the mighty mountain chain that probably extends as an Antarctic Andes across the continent toward Graham Land; and amplified the geological surveys of King Edward and South Victoria Lands.

Passing over other adventures, we come to May, 1926, and Amundsen's last great success, his flight over the North Pole, in the *Norge* with Lincoln Ellsworth of America and General Nobile of Italy. We are told:

> Two days after Commander Byrd's return from his airplane journey to the Pole, *Norge I* started from the same base at King's Bay, Spitsbergen, with Point Barrow, Alaska, as objective. With him were Umberto Nobile, the designer and builder of the airship, Lincoln Ellsworth, and Lieutenant Riiser-Larsen, both of whom had taken part in the airplane trip of 1925. The airship passed directly over the Pole, and seventy-two hours after leaving Spitsbergen landed safely at Teller, a small village on the Alaskan coast.
>
> That expedition was understood to mark the close of Amundsen's active days of exploration, for he had reached the age of fifty-five and had spent the best part of thirty years in the regions of the Poles. But the call to the rescue of his former colleague proved irresistible, and starting from Tromsö on June 18 in the ill-fated Latham seaplane, piloted by the French officer, Captain Guilbaud, he went North once more and for the last time.

But let us return to Amundsen himself—for he, after all, is the most vivid and authoritative chronicler of his own adventures—for one last episode, one which occurred early in his life, and was among the most exciting. The explorer relates the pains to which he put himself to master all phases of exploration. For, he reveals, the adventures of Sir John Franklin had early filled him with an ambition to follow this hazardous vocation. Part of this education was in seamanship. In 1897 the young Norseman became a member of the ship's company of the Belgian Antarctic expedition to study the South Magnetic Pole. In the party was an American, destined to become famous as center of a fierce controversy. Amundsen pays to this man, as we shall see, a high tribute, presenting an estimate of his character far different from that held by many. We read on:

> Tho I was only twenty-five years old, I was chosen first mate before the *Belgica* left Europe. The expedition was decidedly an international affair. The commander was a Belgian sailor. The captain was a Belgian artillery officer, who had served in the French Navy, and who had become a first-rate skipper. The first mate was myself. Dr. Cook, of later polar fame, was the ship's physician. The chief scientist was a Roumanian. The second scientist was a Pole. Five members of the crew were Norwegians. The rest were Belgians.
>
> Skirting the Antarctic ice-field on our westward way, we encountered a terrific gale blowing from the north. We were in imminent danger of being blown against the wall of ice that lay to the south of us. The instinct of any navigator accustomed to the polar seas would have been to use every effort to get away to the north and into the open sea. This we could have done. But at this juncture my two superior officers

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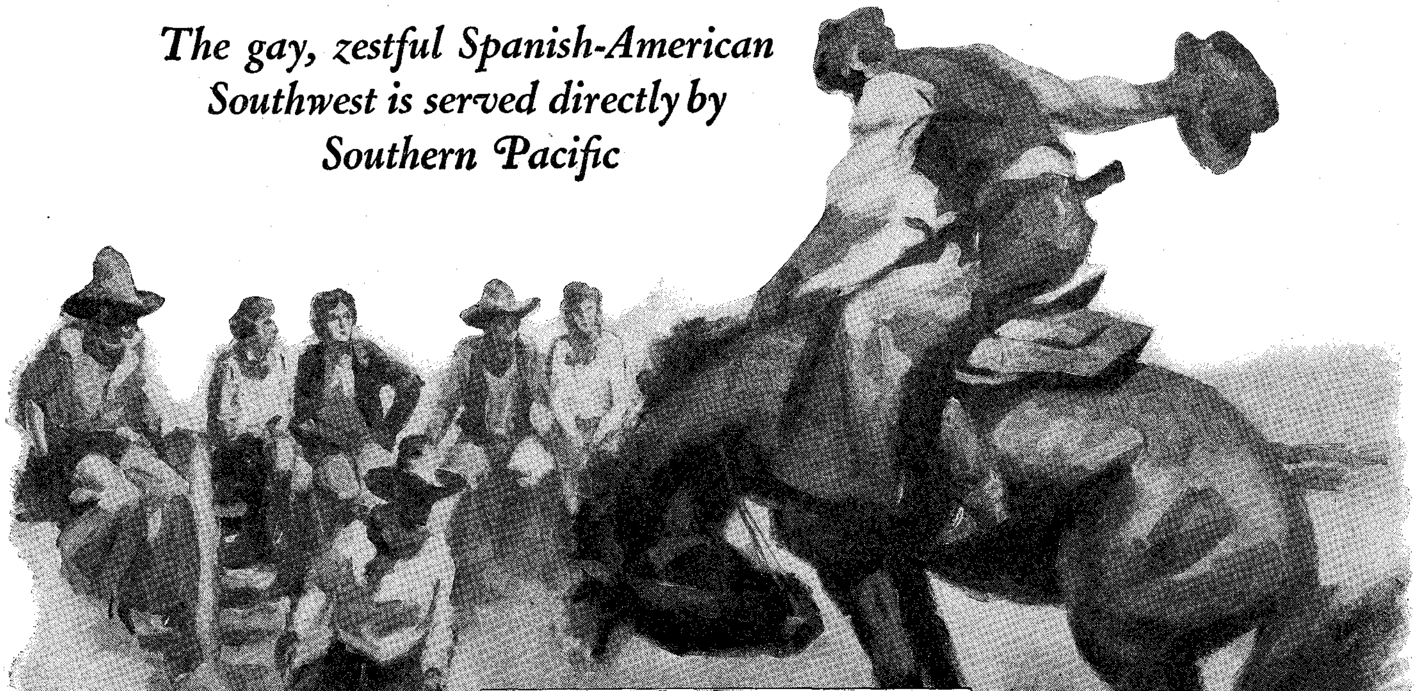
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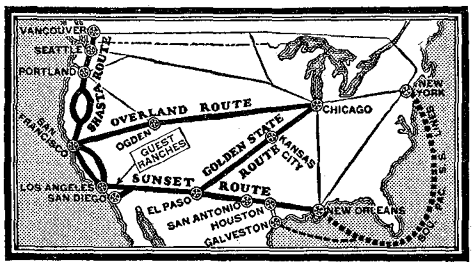
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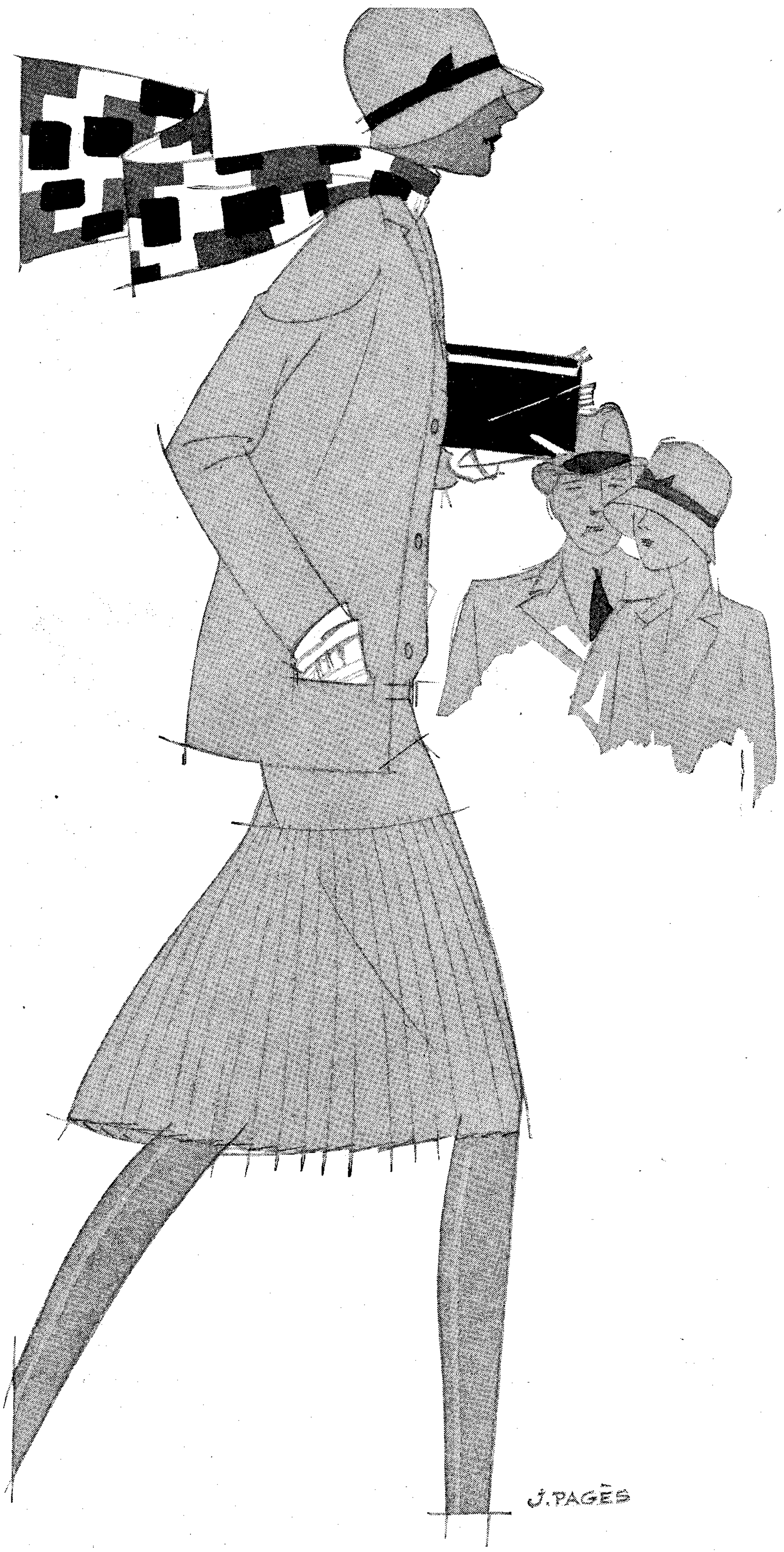

no one would ever suspect....

That pretty pleated frock that was beginning to look a wee bit wilted—how fresh and crisply creased it looks after the clever Dry Cleaner has renewed its youth!

How trimly smart!
How new!

No one would ever suspect, as she strolls gayly past, that this same *chic* little outfit served her so well last spring—

And that coquettish cloche, is it just out of the band-box or is the Art of the Dry Cleaner also responsible for *its* pristine perfection?

Dainty gloves, colorful scarf, even the pretty purse she carries so gracefully—proclaim her a woman who knows that a good Dry Cleaner is a friend in need and indeed!

And certainly she has already listed the things that will need dry-cleaning before they are cedar-chested. Sports clothes—coats, skirts, sweaters—silk drapes, and wooly things—for cleanliness, you know, discourages moths almost as much as camphor!

Clothes *do* help you win . . . *dry clean them oftener*

Published in the interest of the Dry Cleaning
Industry by The American Laundry Machinery
Company, Executive Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio.

saw an opening in the ice-field to the south of us and decided to ride before the storm into this opening.

They could not have made a greater mistake. I saw and understood fully the great danger they exposed the whole expedition to, but I was not asked for my opinion, and discipline required me to keep silent. The thing I most feared happened. By the time we had ridden out of the storm, we were probably more than a hundred miles within the ice-field. We awoke one morning to find the ice lane we had traveled had closed behind us. Here we were, fast in the Antarctic ice drifting round in the uncharted southern seas at the beginning of the long polar winter.

Our position was even more perilous than this sounds, because we were not equipped for a winter's stay in Antarctic regions. The original plan of our expedition had been to proceed during the summer to the region of the South Magnetic Pole, on South Victoria Land, and there to establish a winter camp where four men would be left with adequate supplies while the ship and the rest of the men returned to civilization for the winter. They were to come back for their four comrades the following spring. The men who were to be left on the Antarctic continent were the Roumanian scientist, the Polish assistant, Dr. Cook, and myself.

Now, however, the entire ship's company faced the prospect of a winter in the Antarctic with no winter clothing for the crew, without adequate provisions for so many men, and even without lamps enough to light the quarters of all. It was a truly dreadful prospect.

For thirteen months we lay caught in the vise of this ice-field. Two of the sailors went insane. Every member of the ship's company was afflicted with scurvy, and all but three of us were prostrated by it. This wholesale attack of scurvy was a sad experience. Both Dr. Cook and I knew from our reading of Arctic travels that it could be avoided by the use of fresh meat. We had, therefore, spent many weary hours, after the day's hard work was done, traveling for miles over the ice in search of seals and penguins, and with great labor had killed and brought to the ship a great number of each. The commander, however, developed an aversion to the flesh of both that amounted almost to a mania. He was not content only to refuse to eat it himself, but he forbade any of the ship's company to indulge in it. Consequently, all of us soon got the scurvy. The commander and the captain were both so prostrated that they took to their beds and made their wills.

The command of the expedition now devolved upon me as ranking officer. About the first thing I did was to get out the few men that were able to work, and dig through the snow alongside the ship to the carcasses of the seals. Steaks were speedily cut from them, and the cook was ordered to thaw them out and prepare them. Everybody aboard eagerly ate his share, even the commander.

It was marvelous to see the change wrought by this simple change in diet. Within a week, all the men plainly showed an improvement in their condition.

It was in this fearful emergency, during these thirteen long months in which almost the certainty of death stared us steadily in the face, that I came to know Dr. Cook intimately, and to form the affection for him and the gratitude to him which nothing in his later career could ever cause me to alter. He, of all the ship's company, was the one man of unfaltering courage, unfailing hope, endless cheerfulness, and unwearied kindness. When any one was sick, he was at his bedside to comfort him; when any was disheartened, he was there to encourage and inspire. And not only was his faith undaunted, but his ingenuity and enterprise were boundless. With the return of the sun after the long Antarctic night, he led small parties on scouting expeditions in all directions looking for evidences that the ice might providentially open and leave a channel for us back to the open sea.

One day somebody in the party noticed that the melting ice had formed a small basin of water about a thousand yards from the ship. The rest of us thought nothing of it, as naturally water would form here and there. Somehow, tho, to Dr. Cook's restless mind this basin seemed an omen of hope. He declared his firm conviction that the ice would break, and that, when the opening came, it would lead to this basin. Therefore, he proposed what sounded at first like a mad enterprise: that we should cut a channel through the thousand yards of rough ice to this basin and float the *Belgica* through it, so that, if the crack came, the ship could take immediate advantage of it.

I say it seemed a mad undertaking for two reasons: first, the only thing we had on board to cut ice with were a few four-foot saws and some explosives; secondly, most of the men were wholly unused to this kind of work, and were weak and emaciated. Nevertheless, Dr. Cook's confidence prevailed—at least it would give us something to do besides sitting and contemplating our probable fate. All hands, therefore, turned out, and the enterprise began.

A motley looking crew they were. When the commander had taken to his bed with the scurvy, I had sized up the equipment of the men and realized that, except for four of us, they were most inadequately clad to stand a winter in the Antarctic. I had, therefore, rifled a carefully hoarded store of bright red blankets, had caused them to be cut up after a pattern, and sewed into loose suits for the men. These suits provided sufficient warmth, but when the men appeared on deck with them they certainly produced a bizarre and theatrical effect.

We marked our proposed channel through the ice and fell to work. With the saws we cut triangular lines in the ice and then applied a stick of tonite to blow the cakes loose. We found that the cakes had a tendency to cling to the edges in spite of the explosive. Dr. Cook then invented an ingenious scheme of cutting off one point of the triangle, which had the effect of freeing the cake at the time of explosion.

Weary weeks we spent at this labor, but finally the job was done, and we went to bed one night planning to tow the ship to the basin the following morning. Imagine our horror on awakening to discover that the pressure from the surrounding ice-pack had driven the banks of our channel together, and we were locked in as fast as ever.

Our dejection was turned to joy shortly after, however, when a shift of wind opened the channel again. We now lost no time in towing the ship into the basin.

Now that we were here, we seemed no nearer escape than before. Other weary weeks passed us by. Then the miracle happened—exactly what Cook had predicted. The ice opened and the lane to the sea ran directly through our basin! Joy restored our energy, and with all speed we made our way to the open sea and safety.

THE HORTON MFG. CO.
"Bristol"
STEEL GOLF SHAFT
PAT'D NOV. 23, 1920
PAT'D JUNE 22, 1926
BRISTOL, CONN.
GOLD LABEL

Look for this GOLD label on the shaft. It means you are getting a true Bristol — the only shaft made of "spring steel."

"JUST STEEL" *is not enough in* Steel Golf Shafts

A GOLF SHAFT is only as good as the material that goes into it. That is why there is so much difference in golf clubs.

Bristol "Gold Label" Shafts are the only golf shafts made of "spring steel," that is, *high-carbon* steel. They possess the resilient strength of a fine watch spring, so that their action is always the same—full of pep and power.

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We supply Bristol "Gold Label" Shafts to all leading makers of clubs. Look for the trademark in gold on the shaft itself.

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Upon request we will send an interesting book on golf, containing some valuable tips by a well known instructor.

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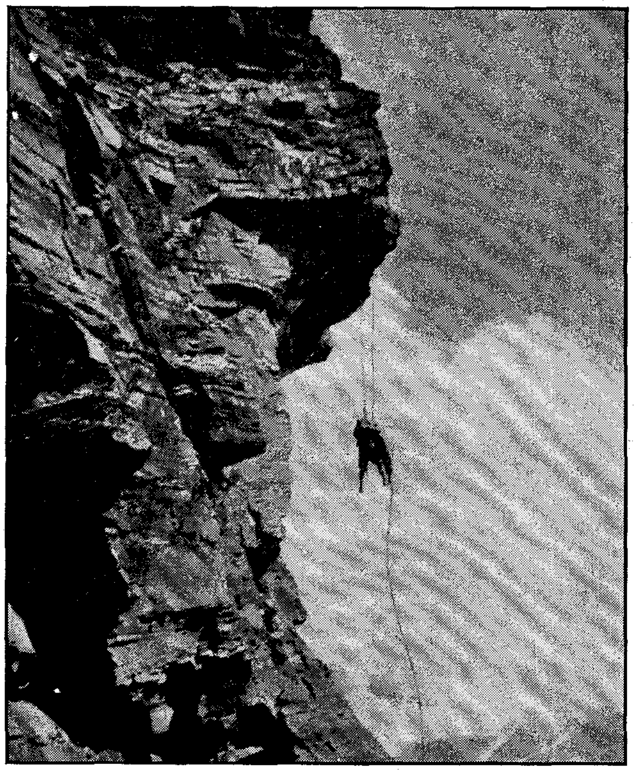
MAKING THE MATTERHORN A MOVIE STAR



Hom-Film photograph. Illustrations from the Berlin *Tageblatt*

IF THAT ROPE SHOULD BREAK——

Then this daring movie "rescue" would be colored with the tragedy of the historic first descent from the Matterhorn.

PROMOTING A MOUNTAIN to a premier position in the Kleig lights is a much more complicated business, it seems, than the creation of a star in Hollywood. And as the mountain happened to be the dreaded Matterhorn, one of the most unsociable of the Alps, with traditions gruesome and ghostly, the undertaking was sure to be recognized as formidable. For years it had been the ambition of certain German cinema experts to make a film version of the dramatic ascent and descent of the Matterhorn by Edward Whymper, the English artist, explorer, and mountaineer, author of "Scrambles Among the Alps" and a book on his adventures in the Andes. As we are reminded by Luis Trenker in the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, Whymper's conquest of the Matterhorn was made harder by the superstitious fears of the inhabitants, their ignorance of the conditions, and lack of experience. It is of historical record that Professor Tyndall also aspired to climb the Matterhorn, and that he and Whymper, in friendly rivalry, made a number of fruitless attempts, over a period of years, attacking the mountain by the southwestern, or Italian ridge. Whymper's ultimate success, in 1865, came when he tried the eastern approach, from Zermatt. Thus he reached at length the summit of the Matterhorn, with his guides, Croos and Taugwalder. But the mountain lived up to its gloomy reputation by the vengeance it wreaked on Whymper's party. As Mr. Trenker relates:

> There were four deaths. In the descent, Hadow pulled Croos down into the depths, and with them, their comrades Douglas and Hudson. Whymper and the Taugwalders were saved, thanks to the fact that the rope which connected the seven climbers was torn in two. One can still see the remnants of the torn rope in the Zermatt Museum, as a grim reminder of the catastrophe.
>
> The mountain and the curious story of the first ascent had a magic appeal for me and the thought of a moving-picture of the Matterhorn was constantly in my mind. At last I succeeded in securing the interest of a Berlin moving-picture company, in a scenario written by Dr. Arnold Frank. Unfortunately, Dr. Frank was incapacitated by illness, so that he could not take over the direction. So we started out without him.

One gathers from Mr. Trenker's story that an important part in the Matterhorn movie is a figure representing the famous guide and chamois hunter, Jean Antoine Carrel, who in later years accompanied Mr. Whymper to the Andes, and who eventually gave up his life during another Matterhorn expedition, after saving the lives of the rest of the party in a snow-storm. Returning to the movie expedition we read on:

> We set out from the Bétemp Hut, and worked for eight days in the glacial ridges.
>
> Sepp Allegeier, the camera operator, had an unpleasant experience when we first approached the glacier. He was attached to my rope. We had hardly started out when he fell into a huge crack. His ice-pick fell out of his hand and disappeared into the darkness. But the rope saved him as well as the film. Since that time, this has happened to us again and again. Because of our great enthusiasm we spared ourselves nothing, and experienced many an escapade. Heavily laden with our apparatus, cameras, food, and firewood, we started up to the Capanna Margherita, which crowns the Monte Rosa at a height of 4,600 meters, for our plan was to observe and photograph the Matterhorn from all sides. A snow-storm besieged us after a tedious march of some six hours. Ice, snow, and storm surrounded us. The storm raged around the hut for a full twenty hours. The young assistant operators were "mountainsick." Usually they were the merriest among us, but there they were strangely silent.
>
> As we lay down to sleep the storm howled, and the iron cables, with which the copper-covered Capanna is anchored, creaked and groaned. Most of the visitors to this hut can not sleep because of the rarefied atmosphere. We had arrived at eight in the morning, and now it was ten at night, and the weather had constantly become worse. In the early morning of the next day we experienced a wonderful sunrise, and a majestic sea of clouds lay at our feet. The view toward Italy was indescribably beautiful. Despite the icy winds we worked throughout the entire day. Then we put on our skis, tied the rope around our hips, and quickly wended our way down to the valley. It is not as simple as one might think to descend through the so-called Frontier glacier. The rope, our luggage, and the frozen snow presented many a problem. Three of our companions were members of the Olympic running team. That was great. We

(*Continued on page 53*)

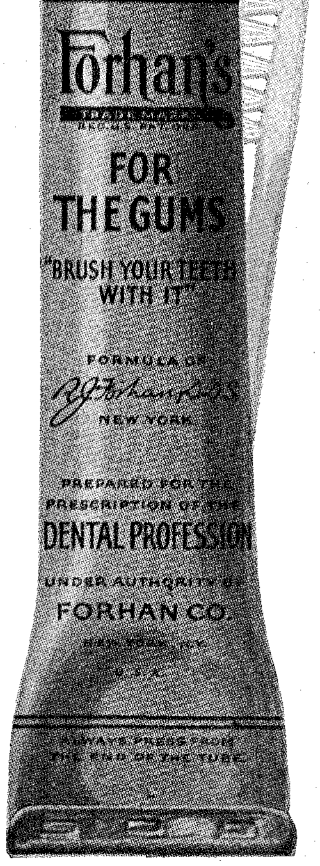
Hom-Film photograph

ON THE MARCH

Here we see a phase of the actual ascent of the Matterhorn by the movie men.

Enchanting smiles may reveal pearls of lustrous loveliness STILL

The disease of neglect
takes 4 out of 5



WHITE teeth flashing behind smiling lips are so attractive; but lurking in the background is danger. Unaware of this fact, 4 persons out of 5 after forty and thousands younger surrender to that insidious disease of neglect, Pyorrhea. (*Figures of many dental clinics are even higher.*)

If neglected, this grim foe which ignores the teeth and attacks the gums, stealthily steals from health and youth and beauty. Its poisons sweep through the body, often causing a host of serious diseases.

For Health's Sake

Take care of your teeth. Keep them glistening white and sound. But also take care of the gums. See that the dentifrice you use helps to firm gums and keep them healthy. As you know, Pyorrhea seldom attacks healthy gums.

And millions of men and women will tell you that Forhan's for the Gums is such a dentifrice.

More than a Tooth Paste

Without the use of harsh abrasives it cleans teeth, restores their natural whiteness and removes acids which cause decay. In addition, if used regularly, every morning and every night, Forhan's helps gums to resist infection.

It is the time-tested formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., and it is compounded with Forhan's Pyorrhea Astringent used by dentists in treating the gums.

You'll like the taste of Forhan's. It is refreshing, mild and clean. So don't wait until the *signal flashes red on your toothbrush,* until gums recede from teeth and teeth loosen in their sockets. Have your dentist examine teeth and gums at least twice each year. And start using Forhan's for the Gums today. Teach your children this good habit. It will protect their precious health in the years to come. Get a tube of Forhan's from your druggist, 35c and 60c.

Forhan Company, New York

Make This 10 Day Test

Lazy, lethargic gums invite disease. And the only way to keep them firm, sound and healthy is to massage them daily just as a woman massages her face to keep it glowing with youth and free from the signs of age. Forhan's for the Gums is designed for gum massaging. Make this 10 day test. Morning and night, before brushing your teeth with Forhan's, exercise your gums, closely following the directions in the booklet that comes with each tube . . . See how much better they look and feel!

This Mouthwash Works!

The tremendous success of Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant proves that more and more people are realizing the importance of the correct practice of oral hygiene. Every morning and every night they use this Antiseptic Refreshant as a mouthwash. It is powerful, refreshing and safe. It protects mouth, nose and throat from infection and keeps breath sweet. Try it. 35c and 60c in bottles.

Forhan's *for the gums*

YOUR TEETH ARE ONLY AS HEALTHY AS YOUR GUMS

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

GUY WINFREY issues a booklet of verse, "Odds and Ends," but his whereabouts is nowhere given indication. From the following we guess "the West":

"PLOWIN'"

By Guy Winfrey

Tractor purring like a kitten—
  Plow attendin' to its knittin',
Everything a'lookin' fine!
  Farmin'—that's the life for mine.

Lots of time to think of things,
  Plowin'.
Lots of time to think of things,
  How some kinds of ants have wings—
'Bout the World Court: Income Tax—
  How the honey bees get wax;
League of Nations, price of prunes,
  Cost of Government balloons,
Also how to leave with grace,
  When they bust right in your face,
(I can talk on that, you see—
  Had it happen once to me!)

Near the middle of the row
  Where the limbs won't hit your head
Soon you find yourself a'thinkin'
  All the books you ever read
Won't explain a black bird's instinct
Or a barn owl's silent flight,
  Or tell how gophers find their way 'round
Down there where it's always night—
  Won't explain that glorious feelin'
When the summer trade winds blow
  And you find yourself a longin',
Near the middle of the row
  For those balmy summer breezes
From the broad Pacific's breast.
  I think Spring time only teases—
Gee, I love the summer best!
  Time to think it over, anyhow—
Plowin'.

While certain forms of journalism are receiving bitter exposure on the stage in this country, we find a milder sort of fun poked at the British sort in a new literary monthly edited by Desmond MacCarthy, called *Life and Letters* (London):

THE JOURNALIST

By Harry Graham

To some who've come to riper years
  The mem'ries of the past still linger
When journalists led drab careers,
With pencils parked behind their ears
  And ink on ev'ry finger;
When whiskers hid their lack of collar,
And Grub Street's synonym was Squalor!

Those penny-a-lining days are gone;
  How light the pressman's task has grown, ah!
Now ev'ry goose-quill is a Swan*
And writer's cramps unknown upon
  A Portable Corona;*
While England's proudest sons and daughters
Are all society reporters!

My cousin, young Lord Brazencheek,
  Is one of those who write or edit
A social column ev'ry week—
A man of charm, of fine physique,
  Whom one may justly credit
With gifts of nat'ral self-expression
Unmarred, unhampered by discretion.

He writes of titled friends he's met,
  Celebrities he's been to stay with;
Tells all about the Smart Young Set—
Which ones are married still (or yet)
  And whom they've run away with—
And keeps the few he doesn't mention
On tenterhooks of apprehension.

. . . .

The facts, however, must be faced:
  He earns the most colossal wages,
And tho his style may be debased,
So cunningly the public taste
  He panders to and gauges
That ev'ry one, from duke to draper,
Feels bound to read his beastly paper!

. . . .

His sister, Lady Marrowfat,
  Who follows in his footsteps meekly.
Provides the proletariat
With half a page of social chat
  In yet another weekly,
The groundlings, from her so-called "Letters,"
Discern the doings of their betters.

I must confess I always find
  Her literary style too specious;
Her baby-talk that seems designed
For those of frankly feeble mind,
  So arch yet so facetious,
No depth of bathos ever misses,
It plumbs fatuity's abysses!

. . . .

The photographs she loves to print
  Portray the social world a place full
Of beings of a negroid tint
Whose attitudes, these snapshots hint,
  Are painfully ungraceful.
She shows them walking, bathing, smirking—
But oh! she never shows them working!

Those pictures of the *haute noblesse*
  So sparsely clad upon the Lido:
"Lord A. and Friend" in bathing-dress,
And "Lady B." in even less,
  Disguised as a torpedo—
How often in the fire I've flung them!
My name, alas! was not among them!

You think me jealous? Well, you're right!
  I feel the social stigma strongly.
I'd love to figure, if I might,
In groups that "read from left to right"
  (Though always labelled wrongly).
But though I'd give a goodish lot to,
"And Friends" the nearest that I've got to!

Dear Lady Marrowfat, I pray
  You will not grudge me one exposure!
Do snap me looking sweet in gray
At Ascot on the Gold Cup day
  In the select Enclosure,
Or later (with my Aunt Astarté)
Gracing a Royal Garden Party!

And yet perchance 'tis thus you spread
  The seeds of social Revolution;
In dreams I sometimes see you led
(With Brazencheek two lengths ahead)
  To public execution,
And, as I read your childish tattle,
I hear the drums and tumbrils rattle!

---

* Are you paid for these advertisements?—Ed. I hope so.—H. G.

A sympathetic response will meet this one of "Moods and Melodies" (Dorrance & Company, Philadelphia):

I THINK I KNOW NO FINER THINGS THAN DOGS

By Hallie Carrington Brent

Though prejudice perhaps my mind befogs,
I think I know no finer things than dogs:
The young ones, they of gay and bounding heart,
Who lure us in their games to take a part,
Who with mock tragedy their antics cloak
And, from their wild eyes' tail, admit the joke.
The old ones, with their wistful, fading eyes,
They who desire no further paradise
Than the warm comfort of our smile and hand,
Who tune their moods to ours and understand
Each word and gesture; they who lie and wait
To welcome us—with no rebuke if late.
Sublime the love they bear; but ask to live
Close to our feet, unrecompensed to give;
Beside which many men seem very logs—
I think I know no finer things than dogs.

Miss Gusling fits poems to photographs, and tho we can not show the charming garden scene reproduced in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the development of modern gardens will furnish the reader with plenty of substitutes:

THE ENCHANTED GARDEN

By Kalfus Kurtz Gusling

Over the seas from Italy,
  They brought the fountain tall,
The carven seats, and the vases sealed,
  That stood on an old-world wall;
And here in a Southern garden fair,
  These aliens wait with a mystic air.

More than our wondering eyes can see
  Is hidden in carvings fine,
The dreams they weave with enchantment here
  Are neither yours nor mine.
A glimpse we catch, for a breathless space,
Of a rare and ancient, alien grace.

The mysterious charm of all Miss Millay's verses is also here in *The New Republic* (New York):

LETHE

By Edna St. Vincent Millay

Ah, drink again
This river that is the taker-away of pain,
And the giver-back of beauty!

In these cool waves
What can be lost?—
Only the sorry cost
Of the lovely thing, ah, never the thing itself!

The level flood that laves
The hot brow
And the stiff shoulder
Is at our temples now.

Gone is the fever,
But not into the river;
Melted the frozen pride,
But the tranquil tide
Runs never the warmer for this,
Never the colder.

Immerse the dream.
Drench the kiss.
Dip the song in the stream.

Love in a garret was once viewed in a halo of romance; now we are asked in *The Century* to see what halo there is in cream jugs and mice:

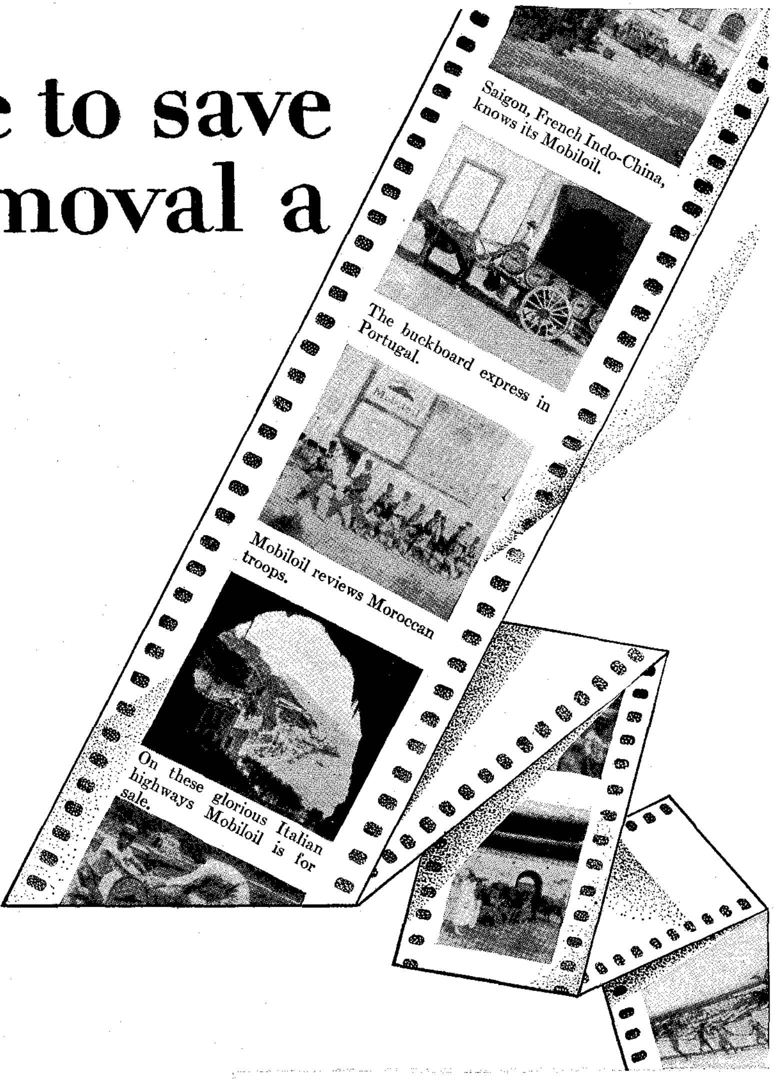
EDEN OF THE EAVES

By Henry Morton Robinson

Our low bed near the window, and your hair
A wheat-fan on the pillow as you sleep;
Your dress flung passionately at our only chair,
And cream put on the window-sill to keep.
Pigeons and chimneys and a wide-seamed floor,
Mice and two crocus-bulbs were our estate—
Oh, attic Eden, sealed forever more,
Your fruit is plucked, and I am desolate.

Old lyric door of love, swing open now!
Show me again our Eden of the eaves:
Its one thin blanket, and the skylight bough
Spreading its stars above our heads like leaves;
And two young lovers floating side by side
Just as sleep caught them on its outbound tide.

ould you like to save one carbon removal a year?



Saigon, French Indo-China, knows its Mobiloil.

The buckboard express in Portugal.

Mobiloil reviews Moroccan troops.

On these glorious Italian highways Mobiloil is for sale.

To use Gargoyle Mobiloil in your car will save you at least one carbon removal every year.

That means from $4 to $25 in your pocket—depending on your engine.

Of course the use of Mobiloil will not eliminate carbon *entirely*. *No* oil can do that. For oils are hydro-carbons. Some carbon is bound to remain behind when they burn.

But first-time users of Mobiloil often report that their carbon deposit is cut down as much as 50%. This is why:

1 The right crude oil. Mobiloil is made from crude oils selected for both lubricating value and *freedom from carbon.*

2 Correct body. We insist on *correct* body as a vital factor in freedom from carbon. By supplying a perfect piston seal, the grade of Mobiloil recommended for your car leaves surprisingly little carbon.

3 High quality. High quality oil of correct body is used up more slowly than low quality oil. The Mobiloil slow consumption results in less carbon. In laboratory tests, Mobiloil often shows a reduction in carbon of 50%.

If you want correct lubrication with marked freedom from carbon troubles, it will pay you to ask for

Fair retail price—
30¢ a quart
from bulk, except "B" and "BB" which are 35¢ a quart. (Prices higher in Southwest and Far West.)

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Look for the red Gargoyle trade-mark on the Mobiloil container

The World's Quality Oil
Mobiloil
VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Make this chart your guide

It shows the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for certain prominent cars. If your car is not listed below, see complete Mobiloil Chart at your Mobiloil dealer's.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, Model T, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn, 6-66	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
" 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....	....	....
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial 80	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A	....	....
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant	A	Arc.	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Flint	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Ford, Model A	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Model T	....	....	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Lincoln	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" *other models*	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland *all models*	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige *all models*	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless 90, 70, 72	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Reo *all models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4-cyl.	....	....	....	....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.

THE WHOLE WORLD DEMANDS THE NEW 1929 CENTURY MODE

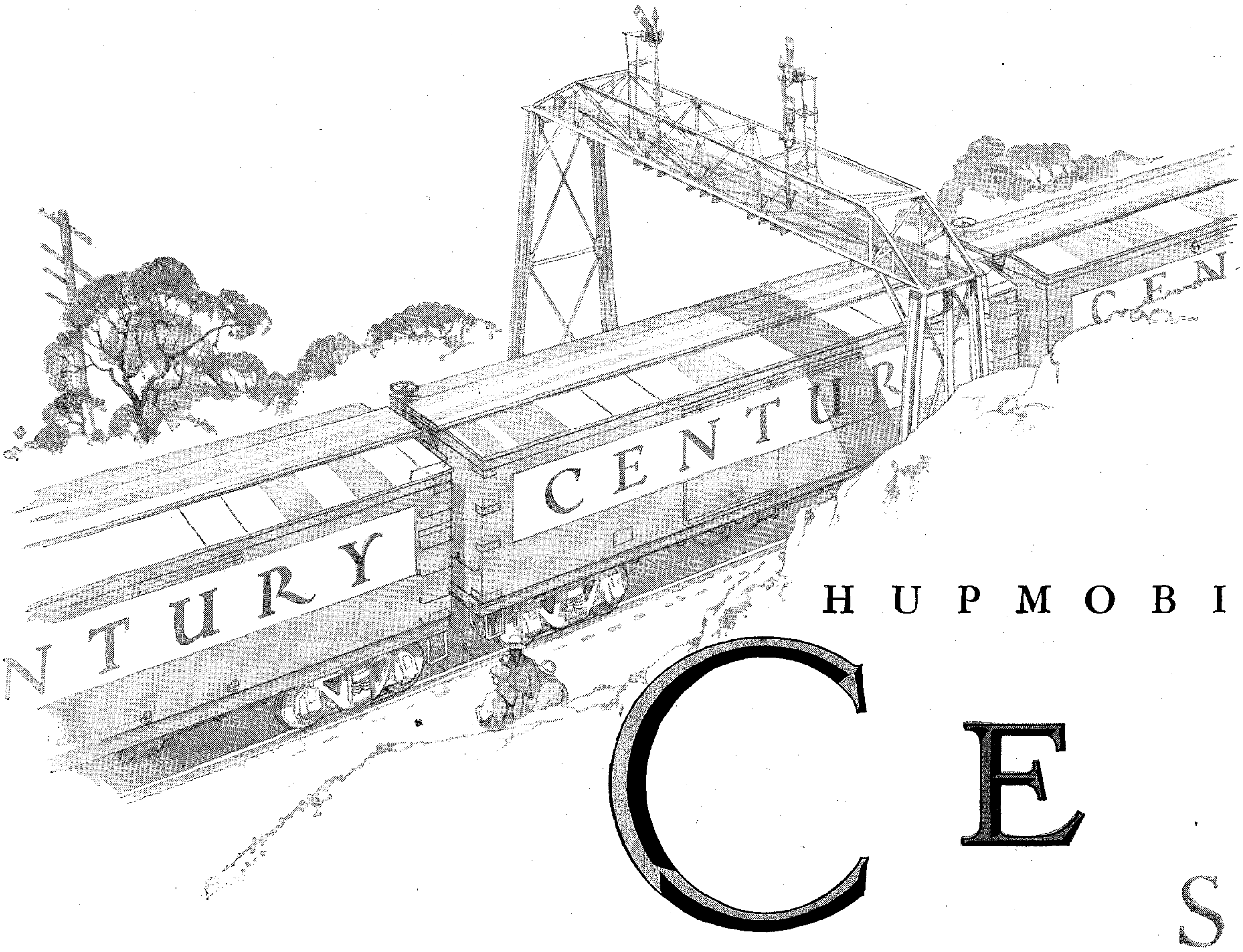
These brilliant new 1929 Century Hupmobiles are streaming out to the world's markets, in unbroken volume, as fast as they can be built—and the call keeps coming for more and more of them!

The obvious reason for this unqualified demand is that these Century Hupmobiles do deliver a new kind of motoring which appeals strongly to every class of fine car buyer.

To begin with, there is the special and unique Century beauty which first appeared with the original Six and Eight of the Century. Now, there is a complete tailoring of metal in every detail, which still more sharply singles these cars out for fi finish and distinction.

Underlying these qualities is the famous Hu mobile craftsmanship which now masterfully e presses itself in the "high-compression" powe fleetness, and stability of these wonderful Centu motors.

Here is a combination which is difficult to matc and which has won for Hupmobile an increasin leadership in its world-wide field. With these ne and still finer 1929 models, Hupmobile places th finishing touch upon quality and values already f removed from rivalry or comparison.



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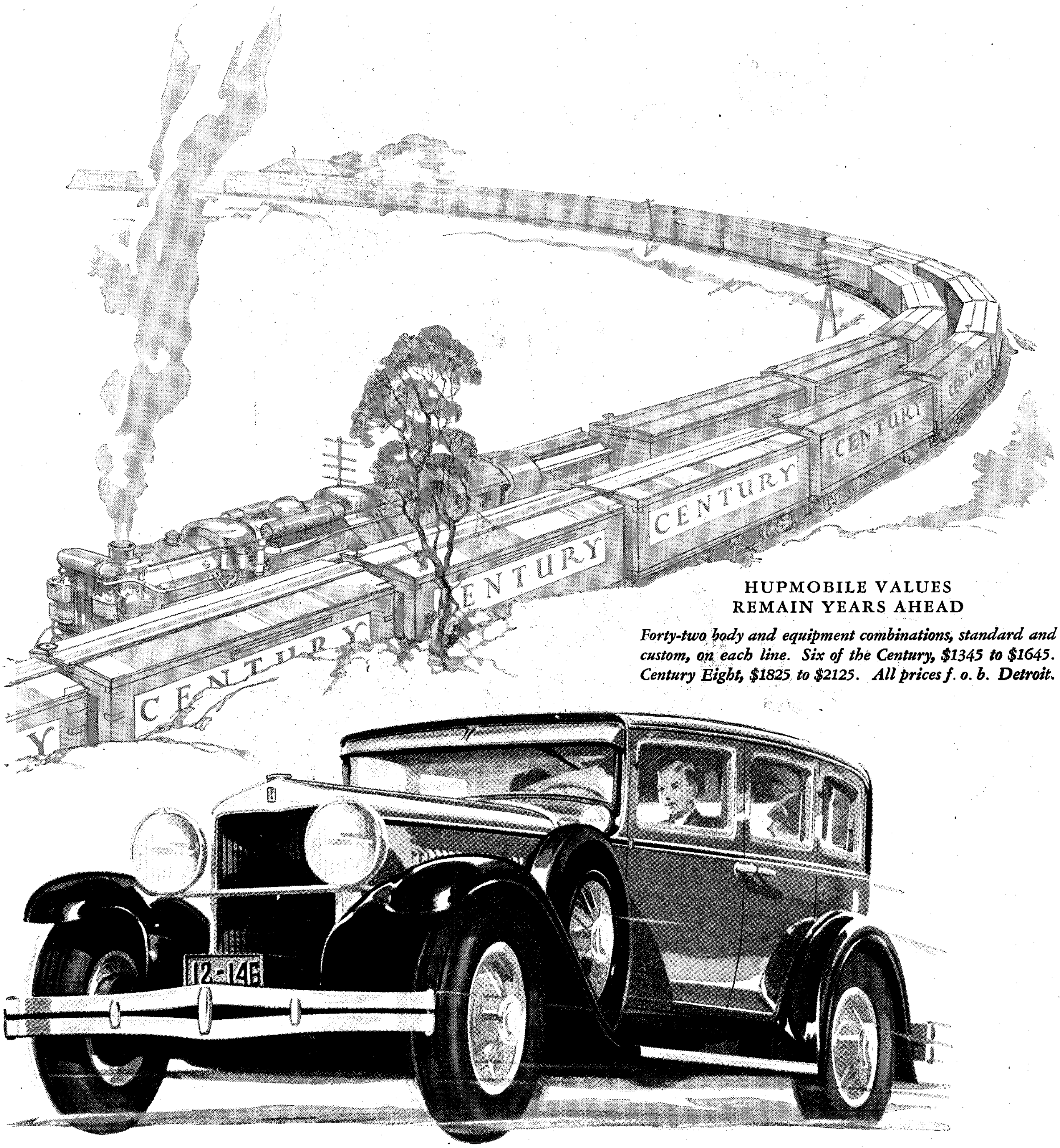
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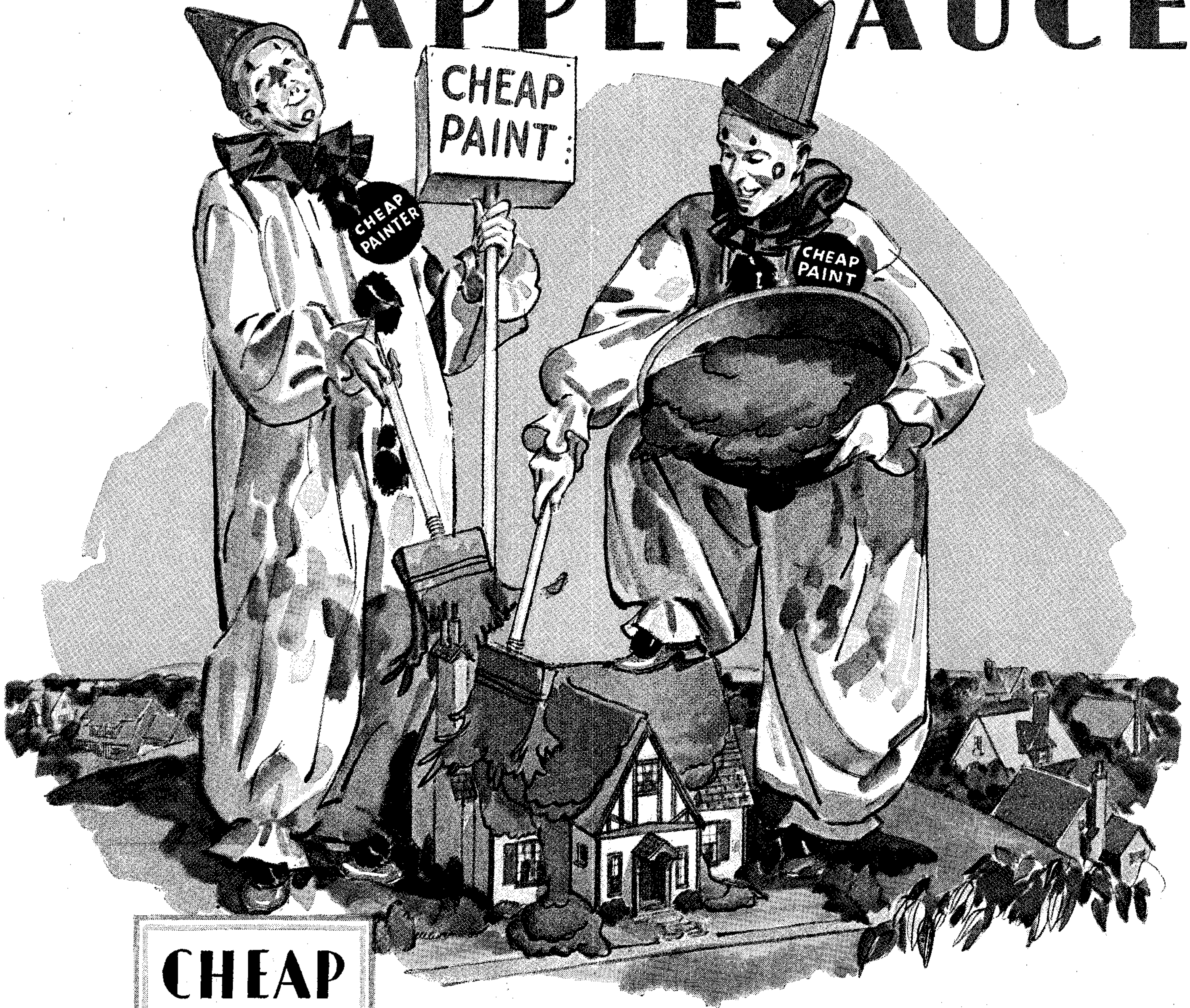
HUPMOBILE VALUES
REMAIN YEARS AHEAD

Forty-two body and equipment combinations, standard and custom, on each line. Six of the Century, $1345 to $1645. Century Eight, $1825 to $2125. All prices f. o. b. Detroit.

TURY

X & EIGHT

You can't paint a house with APPLESAUCE



CHEAP PAINT ISN'T CHEAP AT ALL

WHEN a *"low-price"* paint is offered to you with the assurance that it *isn't a "cheap" paint,* it's time for a good laugh. That's the latest style in *"cheap" paint* applesauce.

A "low-price-per-gallon" is *always* a dead give-away. It indicates "price" paint—designed to mislead you as to economy. And "price" paint is always *cheapened* to make the low price possible. It saves you a few cents on the gallon. But, oh, how it *eats up your money* on the wall!

Only one thing is more costly than "Cheap" Paint and that is *"Cheap" Painter.*

He's the fellow who tells you he will do a beautiful job for you at a suspiciously low price.

Steer clear of "Cheap" Painter if you don't want to *lose* money. To make his low price he does a careless, slipshod job. He leaves nothing but grief, dissatisfaction and expense behind him. *His* "applesauce" is a costly luxury.

To be safe, just remember this:—"Low-price" is a danger signal *every time.*

To be economical a paint must have exceptional "covering" qualities—a tough, durable film—colors that do not fade. These qualities can be produced only with finest materials *which are expensive,* and a scientifically *"balanced"* formula.

Fine old SWP House Paint is a *super-quality* product. It may *cost slightly more per gallon — BUT—*

—where eleven gallons of "cheap" paint are required to paint an average house (2 coats), *only 7 gallons of* SWP *are needed.*

That four gallon difference makes the "material" cost about the same.

To save money on your painting, use the best paint and hire a good painter

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT
ONE GALLON
GLOSS WHITE FOR OUTSIDE USE
SWP
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO

Labor cost is about two-thirds of any painting job. The other third is for paint.

And please remember that it costs just as much to apply "cheap" paint as good paint.

But "cheap" paint has no stamina—no durability. Repainting time comes soon and often. In five years you pay that labor charge *from two to five times,* in addition to the expense for new paint.

Avoid this heavy repainting expense

SWP, being a quality paint, has wonderful stamina. When applied by a master painter—a man who is an artist at his profession—who uses fine equipment—who prepares the surface skillfully—who takes pride in his work—*it assures you many years of beauty and service.*

You pay the material and labor cost *only once in five or more years.* And your house looks good *all the time.*

In other words, a master painter and fine old SWP House Paint is the most economical combination you can use.

It means not only *the lowest paint cost* per square foot of wall—but by far *the lowest labor cost per year.*

The "Master Touch"

Men may argue about formulas and get nowhere. The formula is only one of several important factors in paint. Anyone can copy the formula of SWP. It is publicly printed. Still SWP will remain unchallenged as to quality.

That is because there are other vital factors in SWP. One is the superfine quality of materials specially made for SWP.

The other is the *"Master Touch"* of the men who make it—which defies successful imitation.

These scientific men of Sherwin-Williams are to "paint" what Edison is to Electricity—what Marconi is to Wireless.

Their "Master Touch," a combination of genius and long experience, is what makes SWP different from all other paints. It is a *human* touch—that none can copy. It is *Sherwin-Williams.*

See Paint Headquarters and save money

Before you let out your painting job see Paint Headquarters—the Sherwin-Williams dealer in your town. Get an estimate on the amount of SWP required. Call in a *responsible master painter.* Get his estimate on the job. Only by using the best paint and a good, reliable master painter can you save money.

And the same is true of any refinishing job whether you use paint, enamel, varnish or lacquer. "Cheap" stuff is always too costly.

If you want the name of a reliable painter who will apply SWP for you write us. We will send his name and a copy of our famous Household Painting Guide which saves costly mistakes in painting.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

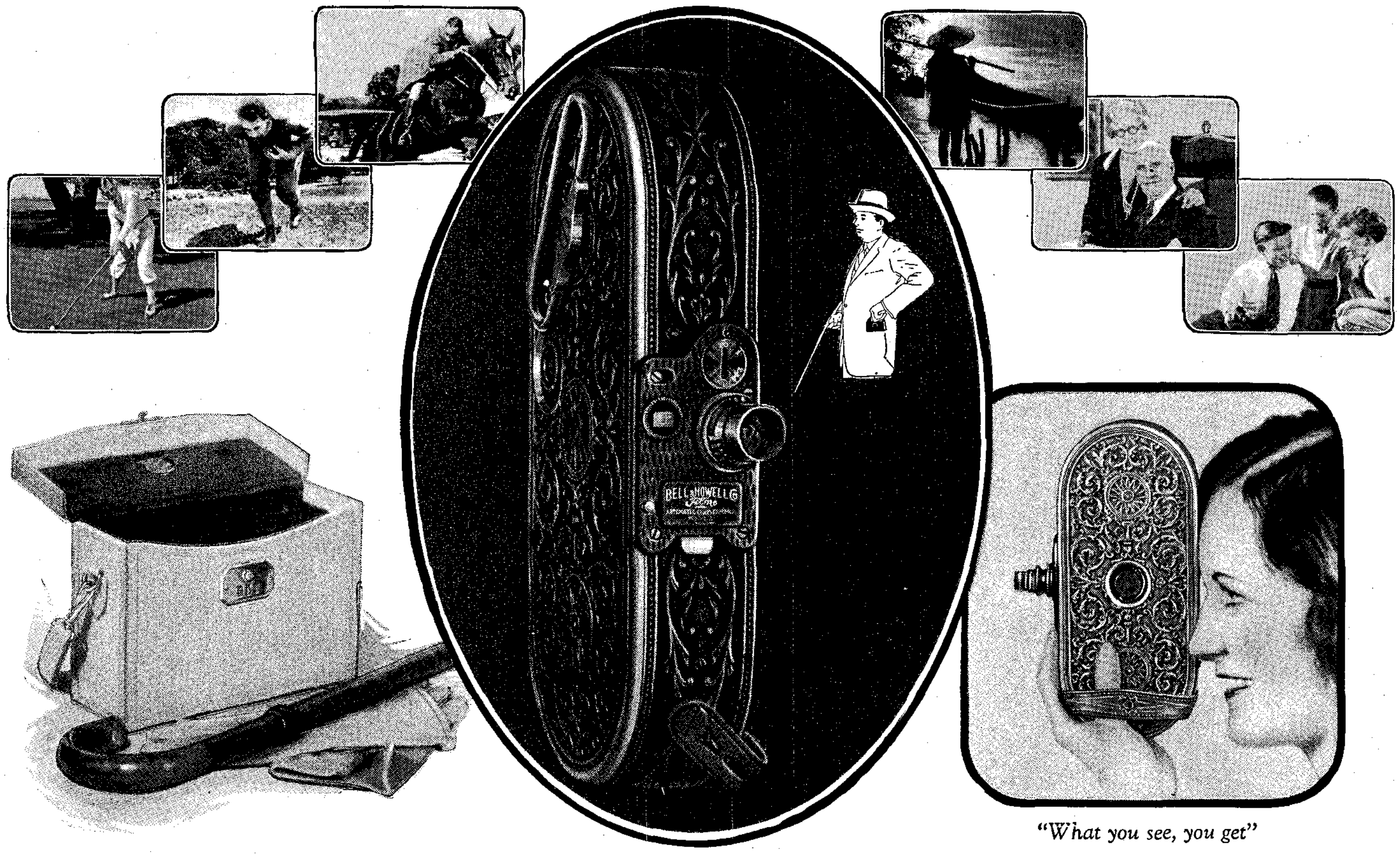
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
CLEVELAND, OHIO

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
SWP HOUSE PAINT

S-W Paint Products are sold the world over under this famous trade-mark

COVER THE EARTH
Trade-mark Registered

PAINTS · VARNISHES · ENAMELS · LACQUERS



"What you see, you get"

The *new* pocket - size Filmo camera has revolutionized *personal movie making!*

TO hundreds of thousands of "would-be" personal movie makers the new Bell & Howell Filmo 75 is a dream come true.

It has answered the call for a high quality motion picture camera designed to *fit the pocket*—for travel, field and sports use. Priced one-third lower than Filmo 70, it meets the desires of those unable to afford a Filmo 70, yet unwilling to own a camera possessing *less* than Bell & Howell precision

For twenty-one years Bell & Howell Company has been the world's highest authority on equipment for motion picture making. Practically all movies featured *in finest theatres* in all countries are made with Bell & Howell professional cameras costing up to $5000 each.

Filmo 70, the first and most highly perfected automatic movie camera for personal use, was patterned to include the flexibility and great precision of these larger Bell & Howell cameras Yet with this professional precision, Filmo 70 operates with amateur ease. For five years Filmo 70 has been the standard among amateur movie makers all over the world. The price is $180 with carrying case. Then came the revolutionary pocket-size Filmo 75, second only to Filmo 70 in movie making ability.

Filmo 75, now owned by enthusiastic thousands, is jewel-like in beauty. Suitable for either ladies' or gentlemen's use. So simple a child can use it. Like Filmo 70, it requires only two easy operations to make movies. Look through the spy-glass view-finder, press the button and "What you see, you get"—in living action. The price of Filmo 75, including a beautiful leather carrying case, is $120. The same case equipped with Sesamee combination lock may be had for $3.00 additional.

Both Filmo 70 and 75 use Eastman Safety Film (16 mm.) in the yellow box, obtainable at practically all stores handling cameras and supplies. First cost covers developing and return, postpaid, to you. Then Filmo Projector, another beautifully precise Bell & Howell machine, brings back your autumn outings, sports, travel, children, the family—in movies as deep and brilliant as those shown in the best theatres.

See your Filmo dealer for demonstration. Mail coupon to us for fully illustrated Filmo booklet, "What You See, You Get."

"What you see, you get"

FILMO 70

The movie camera you will choose for highest adaptability to all conditions of weather, light, speed and distance. Provides variable speeds and interchange of special lenses. Models available for making s-l-o-w movies.

BELL & HOWELL

Filmo

REGISTERED

There is also EYEMO using standard (35 mm.) film for professional work.

BELL & HOWELL CO., 1803 Larchmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
New York, Hollywood, London (*B. & H. Co., Ltd.*) Established 1907

BELL & HOWELL CO.
1803 Larchmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Please mail me your fully descriptive Filmo Booklet, "What You See, You Get."

Name..

Address..

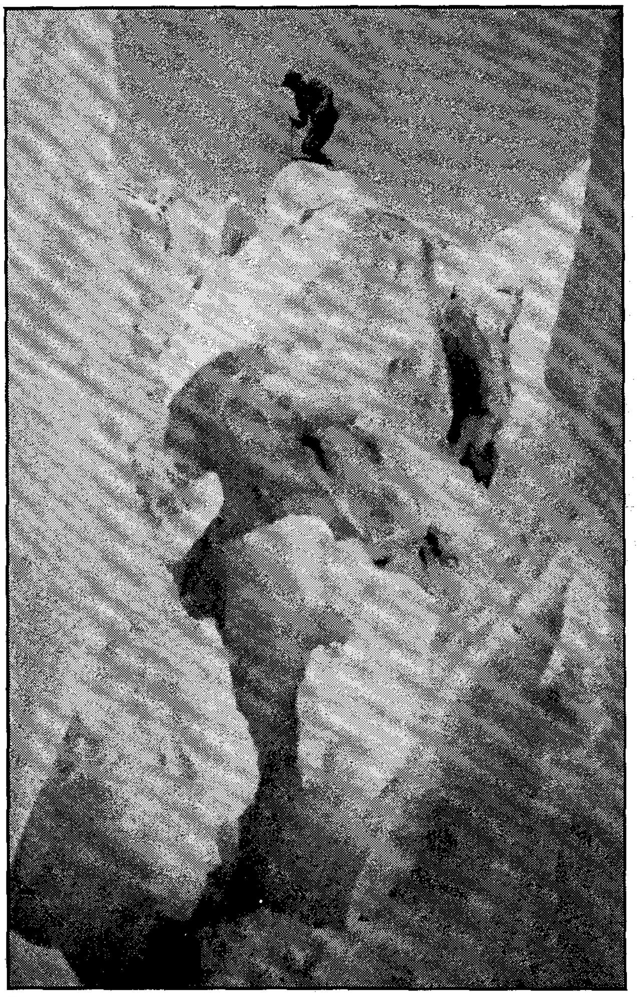
(*Continued from page 44*)

accomplished the descent on our skis in about fifty minutes. Usually the descent on foot from Margherita to the Bétemp Hut takes six hours. Our joy was unbounded at the work which we had accomplished.

Now they were ready to take torchlight pictures of the treacherous cracks in the Frontier glacier, and of this operation Mr. Trenker tells us:

It must have been a fantastic sight to see ten magnesium torches flit about from place to place, or when we took pictures near the glacial sea below Monte Rosa. It was almost uncanny. We stood on the banks of the Gorner Lake, and were enchanted by the huge blocks of ice which floated about. Suddenly we heard a muffled sound beneath our feet which caused us to run up the mountainside in fright. Something must have happened, for enormous blocks of ice which had cracked and burst underneath the glacier suddenly shot up to the surface of the lake, causing fountains of water to spout high into the air. The ensuing icebergs towered some fifty to sixty feet over the surface of the water.

Later, we continued with our photography in the valley. The heat made the wooden huts, the bushes, and the fields as dry as tinder. We were working in the village of Winkelmatten, when we were suddenly threatened with a dire evil. The smoke and the heat of the magnesium lights were so great that the dry bushes caught fire. Quickly the fields and the wooden fences were a mass of flames. The operator left his camera, and all of us made frantic efforts to quench the flames. It was our luck that some twenty Berlin students (Wandervoegel) had taken up their summer quarters in the little village. (One of these boys subsequently fell down from the Matterhorn and his body was never recovered.) The plucky youths came to our aid and, after half an hour, black with smoke and soot, we were able to conquer the flames and leave the site of our "studio."



Hom-Film photograph

GROPING AMID THE GLACIAL CRACKS

The actor is Luis Trenker, who had much to do with the filming of the Matterhorn tragedy, and whose account of the work we quote.

Our next way led us to the Matterhorn hut and to the peak. Here we worked for days in the glacial ridges. Daily I observed the eastern flank, where huge fragments of stone crashed down. And daily, avalanches of stone were set into motion. The continued heat and drought had greatly increased the danger of these avalanches. It was interesting to observe how the huge blocks of stone were loosened around the Solvay hut, and then to see them, carrying masses of stone in their path, crash down into the 2,000-yard depth. The stones often jump some 500 to 1,000 feet through the air before they crash. Very often I was awakened in the early morning by this fearful sound. And well I knew the danger it threatened those who happened to be on the Matterhorn. For the avalanche is the most deadly enemy of the mountain-climber. On our present tour we nearly lost one of our men in this manner.

Heavy at heart, therefore, nine of us set out one morning at 2 A. M. with our luggage and our cameras on our backs, toward the peak which rises majestically 14,780 feet in the air. At the start we tied ourselves together with the rope. In the dismal darkness the candles in our lanterns glowed dimly and ghostlike. Often our candles were blown out, and it was difficult to relight them in the face of the angry winds. But soon the dawn came to our aid, and we quickly accustomed ourselves to the gray light of the morning.

Luckily we encountered no further mishaps, and at six o'clock we reached the peak, surrounded by glorious sunshine illuminating the most beautiful of the Alpine mountains. Our hands were badly lacerated. The scales showed us that we had lost more than fifteen pounds in our four weeks of work. We had not only photographed lengthy climbs, but also short, hazardous "sensations." It made no difference whether we were called upon to climb through some roaring waterfall, to let ourselves down from high stone crags, or to jump over steep ravines.

It is not difficult to let yourself down by means of the rope if you are alone. But it is quite another matter if you have a "wounded" person weighing some 150 pounds strapped to your back. This was one of my tasks, for the script called for my carrying the actor who impersonated Whymper on my back for quite a distance. My comrade was laden with his carbine and his luggage, and I can assure you that as I worked my way down, foot by foot, alternately laughing and cursing the author who had included this bit in his scenario, I was glad to see the end of the descent in view. But still, I preferred carrying a human being on my back rather than a dummy. I hope that the finished picture will bear the stamp of being genuine, for we had no recourse to trick photography of any sort. We were much too stupid to make use of tricks.

HOW A TWISTER STRUCK HAITI

UNDER A BRASSY, cloudless sky, the black population of St. Louis du Sud awoke from its lethargy, when the town crier, clanging a dinner-bell, spread the news that a hurricane was coming. Peasants fled for their homes in the hills. Townspeople rushed to buy altar candles. Voodoo priests did a lively business in charms against death, relates John Tucker Battle for the Associated Press, giving his impression of the storm that swept southern Haiti in September, 1926. We read on:

Sea birds come inland and circle, uttering frightened cries. A small drum starts throbbing in dance rhythm and is quickly silenced by a gendarme. Every one who is outside stands looking toward the south.

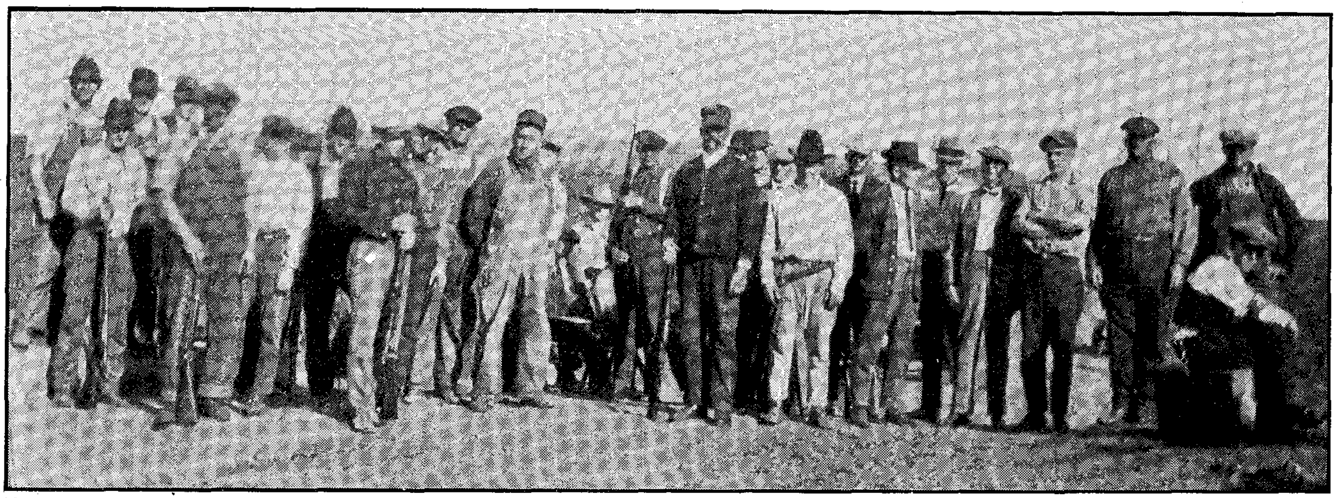
Suddenly there is a stir of apprehension and a faint sound is borne across the water. The palm fronds whisper nervously, and far out on the glassy, yellow surface of the bay a whitecap breaks like a white puff of smoke.

The sun is growing angry and red and it is becoming strangely dark. A woman standing in a doorway calls shrilly for children who do not appear. A soft rushing sound like a distant mountain torrent comes nearer and nearer. An angry puff of sultry air kicks up spiral dust devils that dance up and down the street.

Then with a rush and scream like thousands of express-trains rushing through metal tunnels the hurricane strikes.

Great strips of iron roofing are ripped off and hurled through the air, flapping and screamimg like banshees; giant palm-trees roll along the beach like broom straws. The stout stone walls of the hotel groan and complain, and the crash of clay tiling smashing against walls is like a shrapnel barrage.

The woman looking for her children is trapt in the streets; the wind seizes her and she disappears skyward in a cloud of rubble and dust. A bucket of salt water dashes through the window with incredible force. The wind has pushed the sea into the town. The people near the waterfront must be drowning. The hotel is high on the hill, yet the streets run with salt water. Long brown rollers sweep over a large area of what less than half an hour before was a city.



Photograph by courtesy of the author

THE SPIRIT OF '28

Marshall County, Iowa, vigilantes, who left their fields and business places at the alarm of a bank robbery, and within twenty minutes were established at a bridge-head, armed to the teeth and determined to check the bandit gang's flight.

BUCKING BANDITS WITH CORN-BELT VIGILANTES

SIX HARD-LOOKING MEN alighted from an eight-cylinder touring car a few miles from a small, isolated Iowa town. They had paused about midnight to add finishing touches to their plan for robbing the only bank in the little place. They did not know it, but the seemingly defenseless community was prepared for them. They left their sawed-off shotguns, rifles, and automatics on the running-board, and the tallest man in the crowd, the leader, kicked one of the guns and said, "We don't have to touch these. The town ahead is dead easy. Five years ago we hit this same bank for $30,000. We had the town to ourselves. We didn't fire a shot, and made a clean, fast get-away. It'll be just as easy this time. The town has one constable; we'll cut the phone wires, and get in and out before any one is wise that we're around." Again the bandit leader showed fatal ignorance. He did not know that, in addition to the regular telephone wires, the town had now a secret wire by which the operator at central could spread an alarm when she found that the regular ones had been cut. The vigilantes, Howard McLellan tells us in *The World's Work*, were prepared. These men, he explains, are a body of civilians who, in Iowa and other States, cooperate, with gratifying results, with the authorities in defeating the intentions of bandits. The system was explained to the writer by Frank M. Warner, Secretary of the Iowa Bankers' Association, who aided in the development of the plan. The case of these midnight marauders, whose confident expressions we have heard, was cited by Mr. Warner as one example of the work of the vigilantes. He said further of this incident, according to the interview:

Photograph by courtesy of *The World's Work* (New York)

ILLINOIS, TOO, IS ON THE *QUI VIVE*

Each average town in that State maintains six guards who are allowed to carry sawed-off shotguns and rifles. An alarm sounded when the bank is attacked brings them to the rescue, as above.

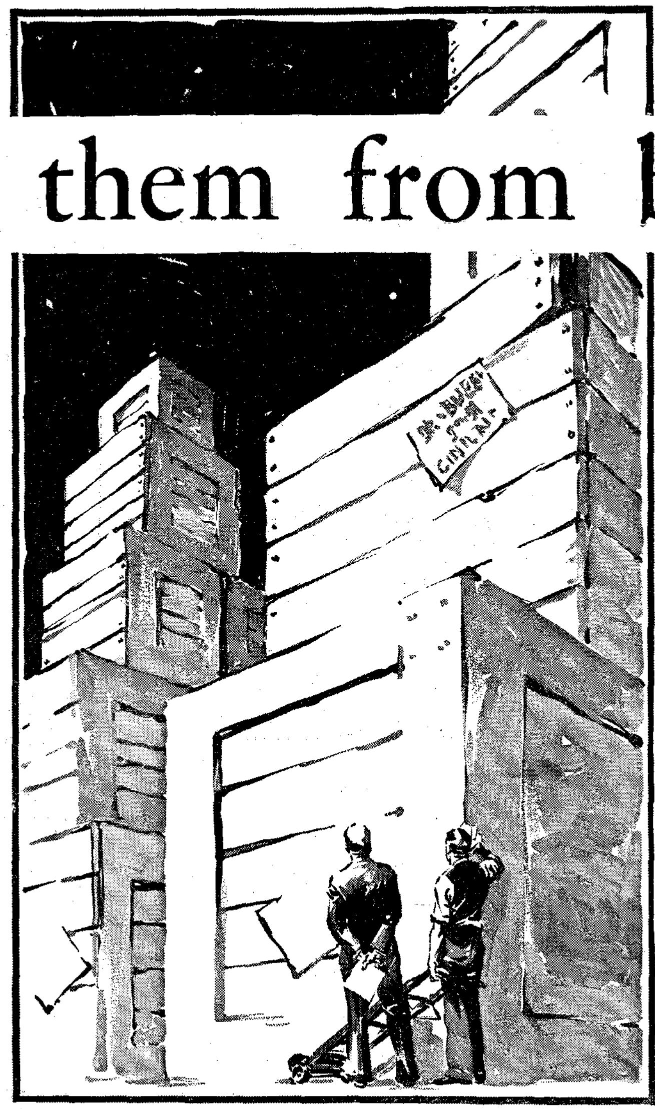
"About 3:30 A. M. the band drew up to the bank, and half an hour later were inside, with oxyacetylene torch and tanks ready for action against the small vault. Lookouts were posted inside and outside the bank. Suddenly, a lookout in the front of the bank whispered a warning. The tall leader looked up, but, thinking it improbable that there was cause for alarm, went on about his business of fixing the torch. But he halted again, in terror, when the lights in the bank blazed on. He moved a hand toward his hip pocket, but the gesture was not completed. The voice of a man who was aiming an army rifle through a vent in the bank wall caused the leader's gun-hand to drop limply to his side. The barrels of half a dozen other rifles were protruding through other vents, and the gun-trained eyes of World War veterans had their beads drawn. Across the street the gang's two outside lookouts were in the hands of four armed captors. In abject terror, the gang accepted the invitation to come out and give themselves up.

"Outside, steel-helmeted men, trailing army rifles and shotguns, were coming up in all directions. Within a few minutes a cordon of sixty armed men had surrounded the gang. One of the burglars glowered at the gang leader and taunted him: 'I thought you said this was an easy spot.' The leader, crestfallen, replied: 'Sure! I thought it would be like old times. I didn't reckon on these sharpshooters being around.'

"Iowa's vigilantes," Warner continued, "were on the job, with an organized surprize for these bandits, and regulated violence to awe them into surrender without firing a shot."

That's the Iowa plan in a nutshell—organized surprize and regulated violence. The vigilante system that Warner first discust nine years ago with R. C. Saunders, former chief of police of Des Moines, and head of the Governor's secret service during the war, has, within that time, spread to eight other States—Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Wisconsin, California, and Michigan. In 1921, the peak year of bank robbery in the United States, seven out of every ten violent crimes

Deliver them from bondage



WHERE are your goods? Piled high in the shipping rooms of congested terminals? Or speeding on their way to important markets?

Who are your real competitors? Distant plants in your own line? Or nearby neighbors in crowded factory districts contending for your workers, your freight cars and terminals?

Eliminate the hazards of delays and distance . . . Move your goods to *all* important markets quickly and at low cost . . . Manufacture in Louisville and ship *from the center of consuming America.*

Know the Reasons for Louisville's Striking Growth

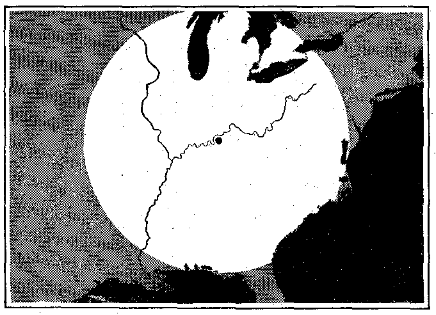
Industry is fast realizing that a higher scale of profits can be at once established through the obvious economies of plant location in Louisville. That's why, in six years, and without the slightest evidence of ephemeral boom, more workers were added to Louisville's payrolls than those of any city east of the Mississippi . . . 171 new plants placed in production . . . and industrial output doubled.

Rare Combination of Industrial and Marketing Advantages

The fact that the major part of this remarkable industrial advance is being attained through existing plants, is tangible proof that Louisville possesses, to an unusual degree, *all* the essentials of permanently successful manufacture and distribution.

Markets: Within a radius of 500 miles, 47 per cent of the population east of the Rockies; 41.5 per cent of its taxable incomes—within 1000 miles, all its principal market centers.

Transportation: Eight trunk-line railroads with uncongested, open terminals and fast belt-line service to all factory districts; river transportation to the Alleghenies or the Gulf.



Midway between Boston and Denver; on the very threshold of the rich, growing South —yet nearer Canada than it is to Memphis

Manufacturing: Large, inexpensive plant sites with five-year exemption from city taxes; contented, willing labor (97.3% native-born); complementary industries; low-priced power from the largest automatically-controlled hydro-electric plant in the world.

Raw Materials: Located in the very heart of a region rich in natural resources, prompt and easy access to raw materials gives Louisville manufacturers a peculiar advantage in practically every branch of industry.

Know the real and lasting economies of plant location in Louisville and you will see the logic in industry's growing trend to the Center of American Markets.

A newly-published book on the subject yours for the asking. A special survey, adapted to your individual requirements, prepared without obligation and in strict confidence. *Address* Louisville Industrial Foundation, Incorporated, 303 Columbia Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

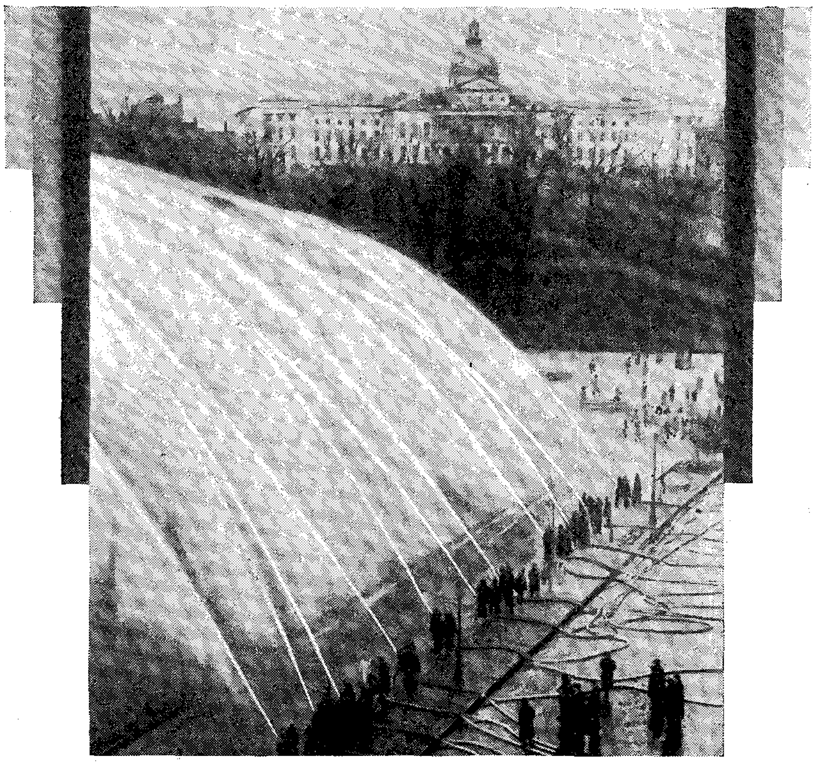
* * *

—and a Wonderful Place to Live

The educational and cultural advantages of a metropolis combined with an atmosphere of genial hospitality that has given Louisville a unique social status among the great centers of industry and commerce . . . Fifteen minutes, *in your own car,* from office to golf in America's most beautiful natural civic parks . . . clubs . . . river sports . . . and a home of individuality and distinctive charm.

LOUISVILLE

CENTER OF AMERICAN MARKETS



Fire Underwriters test high pressure water system on historic Boston Common.

A WALL OF WATER to protect historic BOSTON

COLONIAL landmarks in the heart of Boston, historic heritage of a nation, are guarded by the most modern of fire fighting equipment. Nineteen miles of auxiliary cast iron water mains are ready to supply an instant deluge of 12,000 gallons per minute under 250 lbs. of pressure.

Like the structures it protects, Boston's splendid high pressure water system was built for the ages. Cast iron mains were used throughout because, once laid, cast iron pipe can be forgotten. *There is no case on record in which it has failed under usual service conditions.* Cast iron pipe that has been in service for over *two hundred years* is still in use today.

There are many other facts about cast iron pipe of vital interest to every taxpayer, engineer and city official. The Cast Iron Pipe Research Association will send authoritative data to any inquirer without cost or obligation. Address: Thomas F. Wolfe, engineer, Cast Iron Pipe Research Association, 122 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CAST IRON PIPE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

against banks were directed against the banks in these States, altho less than one-third of all the country's banks are found there.

To-day, the picture is greatly altered. Bankers and their employees, peace officers, and citizens in the hundreds of isolated and once inadequately guarded cities, towns, and villages scattered throughout these States, no longer find that life is fraught with the risks that were encountered almost daily before the vigilantes came.

While large cities have been looking upon crime waves as an aftermath of the war, small towns have been experiencing them for twenty years or more, we learn as we continue:

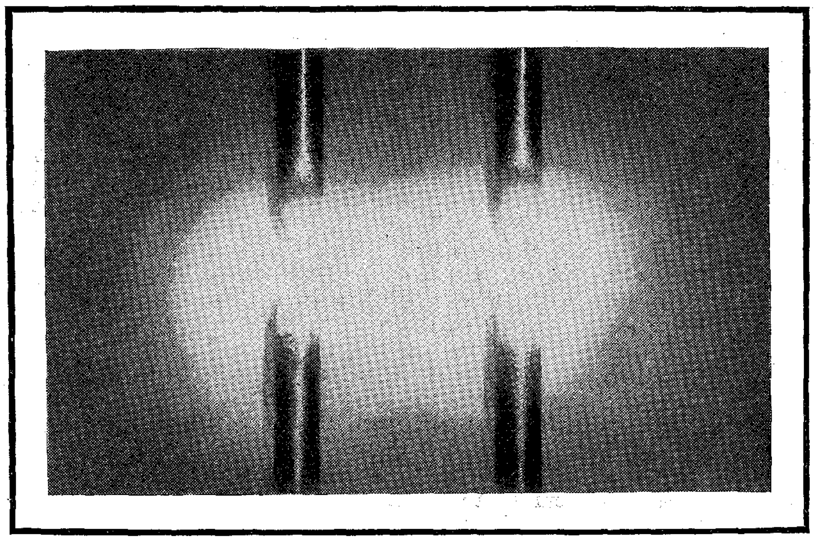
They came as regularly as spring, summer, and fall—which, as it happens, were also the seasons when roving yeggs left metropolitan headquarters for annual tours of easy spots in open spaces. Two, three, or five small banks raided in a single night constituted a good day's work for one gang in the pre-vigilante days, with here and there a murder, when some innocently curious townsman poked his head out of the window to see what the racket was about, a faithful bank employee refused to hand over the cash or the safe combination, or an uncowed peace officer attempted to perform his duty. In a printed history of its vigilante movement, Iowa describes those dark days as the "era when crime almost engulfed the law-enforcing agencies of the State."

Instead of turning on the legislative spigot and waiting for a stream of new laws to check crime, the Iowa bankers adopted the more militant method—vigilantes. It is no reflection upon the courage of sheriffs, constables, and other guardians of the law in these one-time bandit-infested regions to point out that their resistance to yeggmen's attacks grew weaker and weaker as attacks increased in number and violence. The odds were against small-town peace officers. The bandit had the upper hand, with plenty of willing tools to help him and resources without limit to finance jobs, hire lawyers, buy witnesses, meet bail defaults, induce to perjury, bribe juries, and supply motor-cars, weapons, and modern mechanical devices to open safes and vaults.

In the face of this situation it became apparent that a peace officer, earning from $20 to $25 a week—often less—with no possibility of making more because the community was too small and too poor to raise his pay, was expected to lay down his life for this small stipend, and be eager to do so. Not only that: if he caught the bandits, their lawyers ridiculed him in open court, beat him by trickery, and made him the laughing-stock of the community or the target of its wrath.

In 1920, an Iowa sheriff was shot, his son killed, and his wife clubbed by a band of yeggmen escaping from a small jail at Le Mars, where they were being held for a daylight bank hold-up. This was the climax of a year of fifty-six robberies that had netted bandits about $228,000. Crime had reached its peak in Iowa. Moreover, normal banking business was none too flourishing. Crop conditions and post-war influences were unfavorable. Bankers faced a dilemma.

Warner had been secretary of the Bankers' Association for a long time. Part of



Good-bye to the Summer Sun—but Not to Summer Sunlight

You may keep the sun's radiance all winter with a carbon arc lamp

AT THE end of summer, after months in the open air and sunlight, the national health is at its peak. There is less sickness than at any other time of year. The average vitality is greater. The rays of the sun have worked their magic on human bodies.

But the sun slips southward. Every day its rays are more slanting, of less intensity. Fog and clouds drift down from the north. Chimneys foul the sky with more and more smoke. The dark, cheerless winter is approaching.

Now is the time when you can most appreciate Eveready Sunshine Carbons, which reproduce sunlight by the simple turn of a switch. The summer sun goes, but summer sunlight remains. Carbon arc lamps burning Eveready Sunshine Carbons are available for the home as well as in hospitals and offices of physicians.

Reporting on its tests of this reproduction of natural sunshine, the U. S. Bureau of Standards states: "Of all the artificial illuminants tested, it is the nearest approach to sunlight."

The marvelous thing about this light is that it can be used freely in the home, for it emits the rays of the sun in their natural proportions. Its effects are like those of sunlight. It builds health and its regular use will produce a healthy tan. It warms; it contains the infra-red or heating rays, and the visible rays, as well as the ultra-violet. If exposed too long, you will sunburn just as in summer sunshine and you may suffer serious systemic disturbances.

Marvelously effective though it is, it is not a cure-all. If you are sick, do not court the dangers of self-diagnosis but see your doctor. He has at his command the several types of Eveready National Therapeutic Carbons, which are sold on prescription only.

The arc lamps in which Eveready Sunshine Carbons are used in the home are both convenient and economical. They are portable, and can be moved from room to room in the house, wherever there is an electric socket. These arc lamps are sold by medical supply companies and some electric light companies. If you have difficulty in finding them, write to us and we will be glad to send you a list of manufacturers making adequate and dependable arc lamps. Write to the National Carbon Company, Inc., Cleveland, O. Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation.

UCC

EVEREADY
Sunshine Carbons
TRADE MARK

INTERIOR
Barreled Sunlight
GLOSS

For beauty *unmarred* by dirt!

COAL SMOKE—road dust—oily particles from automobile exhausts—*sifting indoors.* Ordinary paint has no chance today! It is soon grey with ingrained grime.

But Barreled Sunlight *defies* dirt. Its smooth, non-porous surface *can't hold dirt*, and washes like tile.

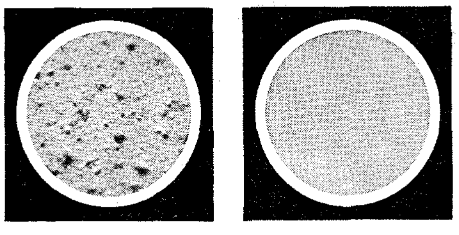
A rich enamel finish with a depth peculiar to itself. Easy to apply—unusually opaque—and *guaranteed to remain white longest.*

Readily tinted with oil colors.

In cans and drums. Gloss, Semi-Gloss, and Flat. For priming, use Barreled Sunlight Undercoat.

Also ask your dealer about the new product, Outside Barreled Sunlight.

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., 28-K Dudley Street, Providence, R. I. Branches or distributors in all principal cities. More than 7000 dealers.



Ordinary Flat Finish White Paint

Barreled Sunlight

These photographs of paint surfaces were made through a powerful microscope. The astonishing contrast shows why Barreled Sunlight is so easy to keep clean. Smooth and unbroken, it resists dirt and washes like tile.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
28-K Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.
Please send me information on the use of Barreled Sunlight in:
(Check) ☐ Homes ☐ Industrial Plants
☐ Commercial Buildings
(If you wish a sample can, enclose 10c)
☐ Please send me information on Outside Barreled Sunlight.

Name ....

Street ....

City .... State ....

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

his work was to direct detective agents employed to run down bank criminals. Sometimes he took the field in active pursuit of bandits. Also, altho it is not generally known, association secretaries maintain an active contact with underworld informants, through whom news of impending bank attacks, the whereabouts of hunted criminals, and other valuable information is received. This intelligence is usually supplied by ex-convicts and disgruntled bank bandits, and often is accurate "inside" information, for which the bankers are glad to pay.

It occurred to Warner and Saunders, while discussing plans to meet the serious crime situation, that this source of information might be tapped to find a general plan to prevent crime as well as to detect and apprehend criminals. In war, they agreed, information about the enemy comes from the enemy, and one of the most approved ways to gather such information is to catch some of the enemy and catechize them. For centuries armies have done this very thing.

"This is Iowa's war against the organized criminal," Warner explained. "We'll take a leaf out of the book of war and apply its principles to the situation before us. We can't go out and capture criminals at a moment's notice. But there are plenty of them already under restraint in our back yard. Why not find out from them why our system of defense fails and their methods of attack succeed?"

Iowa prisons, at the time Warner and Saunders began their study, contained a fairly representative collection of bank crooks of all types and calibers—burglars, hold-up men, forgers, and bad-check operators. Under advantageous circumstances most of them would talk. If any one knew how bank raiders worked, knew their secrets, their strategies, their strength, and their weaknesses, these experienced prisoners would. All were serving terms of varying lengths; all were eager for freedom or reduction of sentences. The Warner-Saunders crime "commission" turned to the prisons for its first-hand information, confident that it would be rewarded with enough data to build up an entirely new strategy against the burglar and hold-up man.

Scores of prisoners were interviewed. Saunders systematically covered every jail and prison in the State. The procedure was novel to banking circles—it is strange even to crime commissions, whose source of information about criminals is hardly ever the criminals themselves—but it led to definite results. When the data were collected, two vital elements were found to be responsible for the success of nearly every criminal undertaking studied. The first element was surprize. The bandit had to catch banker and community off guard. The second element was violence. Bandits had to be armed and willing to take life. These may not be newly discovered elements in crime. But here the facts were coming from the inside, from the crooks, together with all vital details that made the information of double value.

On the other hand, the information disclosed, the one thing that upset a bandit's best-laid plans was surprize encountered in his work. If he felt certain he would not be surprized on the job, he went ahead with his attack; but if the slightest doubt existed in his mind, he abandoned the attack. If surprize was the criminal's chief aid, it was also the element he feared most. Surprize assumed proportions of terror when the bandit unexpectedly faced violence.

Strange quirks in the criminal make-up were brought to light. An old "lifer" told how he had been fooled into spending the rest of his life in prison by the sudden hoot of a screech owl. He was making his get-away down a country road, well concealed from a pursuing posse, when he heard the owl screech and, mistaking it for a signal of his pursuers, changed the direction of his flight and ran into the arms of his captors. He was a victim of surprize. Another veteran offender and four confederates, racing away from the scene of a hold-up, heard the burst of a motor tire and, thinking it was a shot fired at them, blazed away at the offending motor-car, which was empty. The gun-fire attracted the attention of two policemen, who rounded up the quintet. Here was another case of surprize plus the suggestion of violence.

"It's the easiest thing in the world to scare a thief," one convict summed up the situation. "They are all keyed up when out on a job. They think they've got the world licked. Then some fool thing happens that they didn't expect, and the biggest of them shake in their boots and lose their breath. They're not the cool, calm, and collected guys you think they are. They're the worst kind of cowards down underneath."

How could these two elements—surprize and violence—be capitalized to wage effective and wide-spread war upon crime in Iowa? Warner and Saunders answered the question by proposing the Corn Belt vigilantes. Back in the '50s and '60s, cattle rustling and horse stealing had been wiped out by vigilance committees, but such curbstone justice had its drawbacks and its tragedies. Early California history testifies to that.

But in this enlightened day, a vigilante movement would have to steer away from the faults of the earlier experiment if it were to win popular approval and support. The proposal to create a State-wide vigilante organization was at first received none too favorably, but when Warner and Saunders and a committee of bankers pointed out that membership would be limited to war veterans sworn in as deputy law officers, the Governor agreed to authorize the swearing in of armed citizens throughout the State. The State and county bankers' associations pledged themselves to see that the new army of citizen-police would not attempt to administer justice, but would serve the regular law-enforcement agencies in a supplementary capacity.

"In the training of these vigilante groups," the bankers assured the Governor, "we shall avoid the use of the word 'kill.'" The subsequent history of the Iowa vigilante movement indicates that its wide acceptance in Iowa and other States is due in no small measure to the absence from all printed and verbal instructions of the slightest suggestion that vigilantes are out primarily to kill.

The decision to organize the vigilantes was reached on June 24, 1920. Within three months, we read:

> Half of the counties in the State were organized. By January 1 the movement had spread to all but three counties. An army of direct-action men, fully instructed as to their duties, armed, bonded, insured, and drilled, was in the field ready to surprize

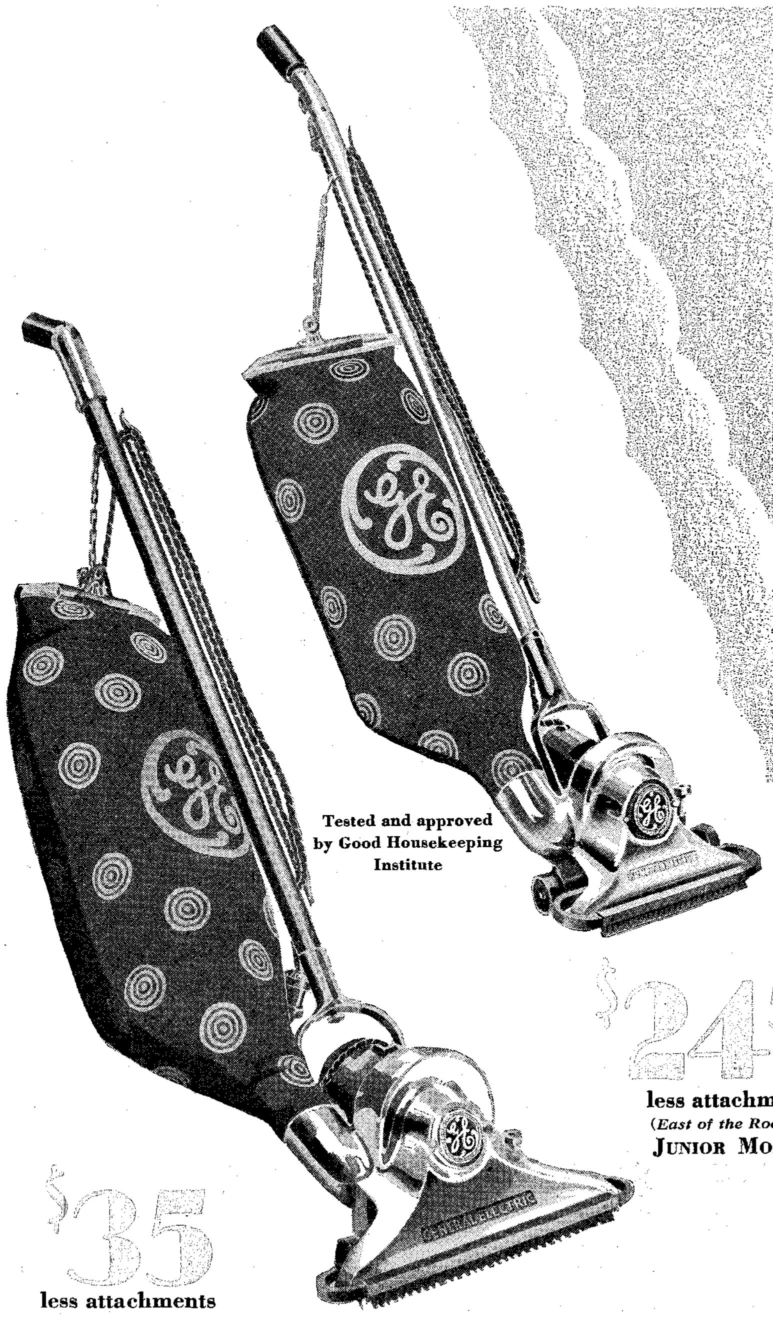
Vast production and store selling make these low prices possible

General Electric Cleaners—splendid cleaners with fourteen definite quality-points ..... and still they sell for only $24.50 and $35.00. How are these prices possible? General Electric's vast facilities are in a large measure responsible. But another vital factor is the modern method of selling *only* through retail shops. Remember—you save money by purchasing this cleaner yourself at the store in which you deal.

At your own convenience, try a General Electric Cleaner. Convince yourself that it is the most remarkable cleaner available at the price. Remember that the General Electric motor never needs oiling because its ball bearings are packed in lubricant. That only the finest of materials is used. That it is manufactured according to the most rigid standards of perfection. And above all, that it is guaranteed by General Electric.

If you would like further information, or the name of a dealer near you, write

Section 124
Merchandise Department
General Electric Company
Bridgeport, Connecticut



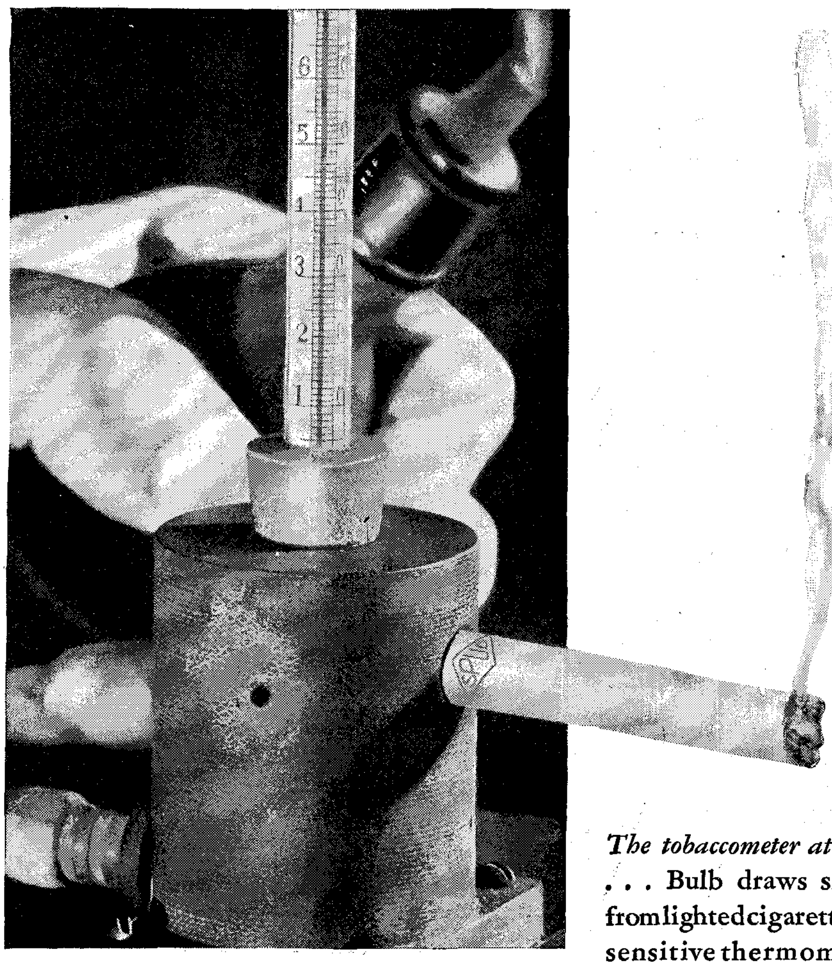
Tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute

$24.50
less attachments
(*East of the Rockies*)
JUNIOR MODEL

$35
less attachments
(*East of the Rockies*)
STANDARD MODEL

Two sets of attachments with special swivel joints are available at $6.50 and $10.00. They are easy to attach—and easy to use.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CLEANER



The tobaccometer at work . . . Bulb draws smoke from lighted cigarette past sensitive thermometer.

Did you ever expect to see this?

DID you, in your lifetime, ever expect to see the coming of such as Spud? Spud is 16.3% cooler than other cigarettes.

Several leading lights of chemical science were among the first to prove Spud's claim of cooler smoke.

They brought out their ingenious little whoosis called the tobaccometer. They put Spud and all other grades of cigarettes to its test. Its telltale figures were unbiased, mercilessly scientific. What happened? Simply this, Spud, throughout its delightful, cooling length always averaged 16.3% (cent.) cooler than its contemporaries.

So here you are, cigarettists! Here is the reason why Spud smokers aren't limited by any so-many-a-day resolutions . . . why, after extra-long cigarette sessions, their tongues are not suddenly made of wool . . . why they are experiencing hearty, unhampered tobacco enjoyment.

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO CO., INC., Louisville, Ky.

SPUD
MENTHOL COOLED
Cigarettes....20 for 20¢

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

bandit gangs and turn the bandit's strongest weapon—violence—upon himself. The crime rate immediately dropt.

A State-wide system of communication between vigilante organizations was established. If bandits eluded the minutemen in one county, alarms could be broadcast to other counties or throughout the State, simultaneously, and a vigilante net thrown around the fleeing crooks. The first notice a town received that it was under attack was the cutting of telephone and telegraph wires, which severed communication with the outside world.

To meet this contingency secret wires were installed where bandits could not get at them. In a few instances land mines were planted in open fields, to be detonated in case of attack, by push-buttons, in various accessible parts of the town. This noise would surely arouse the citizenry; most certainly it would have a familiar sound to vigilantes who had been in the A. E. F. But the secret wires were the chief reliance.

Recently, the radio has entered the picture, and seems destined to augment telephone and telegraph. When a bank in Iowa is attacked by daylight hold-up men or burglars, an alarm can be flashed to broadcasting station WHO, in Des Moines, where a gong is sounded into the microphone and either throughout the State, or in the county where the attack is being made, a bell rings or a light flashes on radio outfits in vigilantes' homes.

Covering all bridges and roads is the first step in vigilante tactics. Roads are immediately closed by a traffic sign, "Police-Stop," and the armed vigilantes take a position near by, preferably in ambush, to halt all approaching cars.

Indiana organized its vigilante system in July, 1925—the year Hoosier bankers began to suspect that plunder from their vaults was financing nearly all the crooks in Chicago's underworld. Reading on from this point:

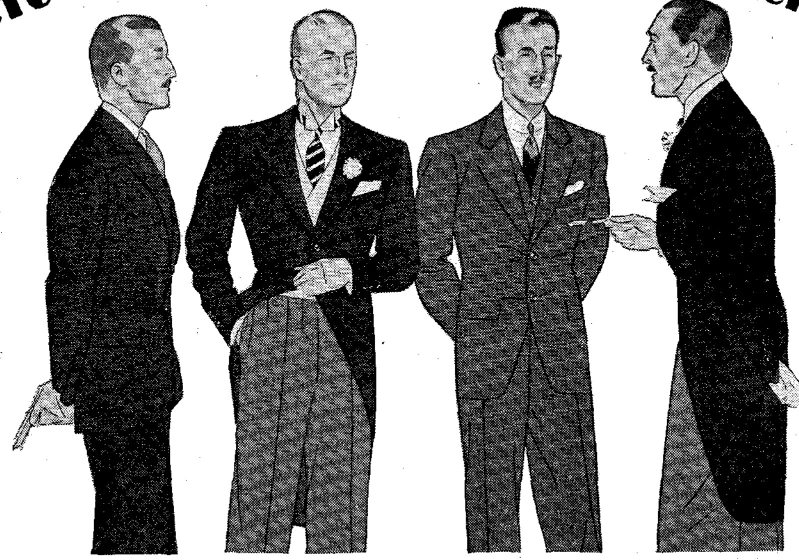
Gunmen in Chicago, in pressing need of ready money, used to hop into a motor-car and cross the Illinois boundary into adjoining Indiana, returning with plenty of cash. Indiana small-town banks in those days were easy marks for robbers. In general, the Indiana plan is patterned after the Iowa system, with a few changes and additions. How does it work in the Hoosier country? The following incident, picked out of the testimony of a Chicago gunman who was tried for a bank robbery in Illinois early in 1927, is an eloquent compliment to the effectiveness of the Indiana minuteman organization as well as an inside version of how the underworld regards vigilantes in general. Said the defendant:

"We had some drinks in a Chi 'gin mill,' and started for no place in particular—just to find some easy joint to knock over, not far from town. I don't remember what direction we started off in. It was raining, and we didn't look out of the car much. We'd been hitting it up around sixty miles for maybe an hour, when we stopt at the side of the road to look the car over. The headlights hit on a telegraph pole a little ahead and I sees a red poster. It said something about '$1,000 for bank bandits, dead or alive.' I yelled to the driver, 'Swing around and beat it back for Chi. *This is Indiana!* It's alive with sharpshooters!'"

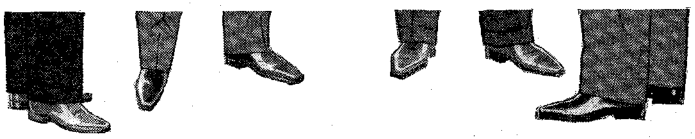
FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE

DOCTORS • LAWYERS • MERCHANTS • CHIEFS

COMES THE SAME STORY



"IT IS THE ONLY PART OF YOUR BODY THAT MUST BE FITTED PERFECTLY"



HEALTH! You hear a lot about it now-a-days. We are all thinking about it — watching diet, getting exercise, keeping young — "for our health's sake."

We are telling this interesting story of "The Saving V" of Footsavers—for your health's sake

To start with—every shoe begins life over a wooden mold or "last." The "last" gives the shoe its shape and fit.

PORTRAIT OF A SHOE "LAST"

Now what happens when the last isn't shaped exactly like the foot? Simply this: Either your foot must change the shape of the shoe or allow the shoe to distort the shape of your foot. Call it "breaking in a new shoe" if you will, but it is a hard job and a needless one.

When we designed Footsaver lasts we did that for you. We studied thousands of feet before we made one last. All the peculiarities of the normal foot are there. That's why Footsavers fit *so perfectly* from the start.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

Most lasts seem to take it for granted that your heel is sharp and L-shaped. Look at your own heel. You can see it's not.

Instead, your heel is curved—first in, then out, then in—exactly the way the heels of Footsaver lasts are shaped. It's the only way to build a shoe and have it friendly to your heels from the start.

A FACT ABOUT ARCHES

What a world of difference the *right* arch makes. What is right? Look at your footprint for the answer. It isn't flat across the bottom. Along the outer side it rests firmly on the earth. Only along the inner side, in the instep, it is arched.

Ordinary lasts ignore this difference in the left and right side of arches. Footsavers don't. That's why Footsaver shoes direct the tread of your feet where the tread naturally falls—why they fit, perfectly.

MEET YOUR LITTLE ARCH

Footsavers' interest in your arches doesn't end with lasts. You've two important arches. Both need support and exercise. Meet first, your little arch. It crosses your foot just back of the ball.

Barefooted, the soft earth supports it. Footsavers do the same. How? With arched layers of soft, flexible leather. And you'll be surprised how much comfort they add.

NOW COMES "THE SAVING V"

Then, there's the long arch. Nature's idea of correct support for it was springy earth. Footsavers have duplicated Nature with a built-in support of spring steel—"The Saving V." You can't see it, but you'll quickly feel its comfort.

It gives and takes like a shock absorber. Down goes your foot—arch yielding, yet supporting. Up you step. Up comes "The Saving V" of the Footsaver Arch—lifting, lightening, supporting the burden of your entire body. No wonder Footsaver wearers say: "It's like walking on air—what a difference what an improvement over ordinary shoes."

"THE SAVING V"

STYLE PLUS COMFORT PLUS HEALTH

Footsavers *are* different. But don't think for a minute they are "hospital" shoes.

Lasts and arches are important, but appearance is equally so. That is why Footsavers were made to dress your feet in smart and becoming style—made from the finest leathers, in the best accepted styles—a gentleman's shoe in every sense.

Yes—"It is the only part of your body that must be *fitted* perfectly" and *dressed* perfectly. Do you know a better answer to both than Footsavers? Reasonably priced—from $12 to $14 the pair.

Where are Footsavers sold? How can I see the new fall styles?

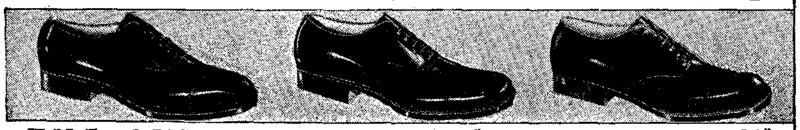
We will gladly answer both questions—and with our answer will come "The Saving V," an interesting booklet telling more about Footsavers, showing the new styles and giving you the name of your nearest Footsaver dealer. Don't put this off. Mail the coupon now.

FOOTSAVERS ARE MADE BY THE MAKERS OF BOSTONIANS—SHOES FOR MEN
Whitman, Massachusetts

Makers of Men's Quality Shoes for over 50 Years

Women's Footsavers are manufactured by Julian & Kokenge Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

FOOT-SAVERS



THE ONLY SHOE WITH "THE SAVING V"

© C. S. & L. Co., 1928

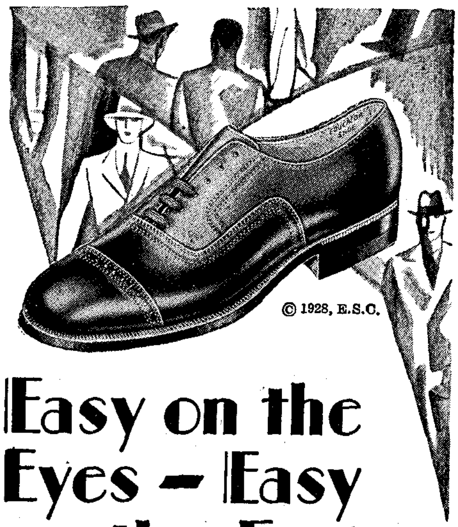
COMMONWEALTH SHOE & LEATHER CO.
WHITMAN, MASS.

Send me your interesting booklet, L-6, "The Saving V," which tells more about Footsavers and where to see them in my city.

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

City ____________ State ____________



Easy on the Eyes – Easy on the Feet

THAT'S one way of expressing what the new Educator Shoe means to men and boys.

For in this latest development of the Educator line, smartness of cut and finish are combined with the hygienic, comfort insuring construction that has made the name Educator nationally famous.

You won't find a shoe that feels easier or that conforms to and supports the natural shape of the foot better than Educator, nor will you find one that looks or wears better. Note the five Educator points that result in this perfect balance of comfort and smartness:

1—Foot conforming arch.
2—Snug fitting heel.
3—Tailored instep.
4—Scientific modeling.
5—Flexibility.

These are the five Educator features that result in smartness, complete comfort and the retention of the shoe's shape through long wear. You will find them in all Educators including the models for women and girls as well as those for men and boys.

Drop in on the authorized Educator dealer in your city and prove for yourself that here at last is a shoe that is both good looking and comfortable.

An expert unique in his knowledge of both shoe style and foot anatomy has written a book which explodes once for all the fallacy that "comfort" shoes cannot be good looking. If you have had trouble with your feet, if you have been sacrificing good style to comfort, send for the booklet, "Laying the Ghost." Address:

EDUCATOR SHOE CORP. OF AMERICA
Dept. L.D.10—225 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

EDUCATOR SHOES

Are Good but Not Expensive

Women's	$8 to $10
Growing Girls'	$6 to $6.50
Children's (sizes 8½ to 2)	$4 to $5.50
Infants'	$3 to $3.50
Men's	$8.50 to $10
Boys'	$5 to $6.50
Small Boys'	$4 to $5.00

THE OPERA-BOUFFE ELECTIONS OF LATIN LANDS

PROMISE after promise was made by the candidate for office in a Latin country. To the *curé,* an organ for the church; to the mayor, a monument to the dead. He had organized a lottery with a fine motor-cycle as first prize. But by the height of ill luck this was won by the mother of his opponent, an old woman of eighty. So all he received from his investment was the laughter of the community. On the morning of the election he learned that he had forgotten to propitiate one influential voter, to whom he went post-haste with a gift. This was accepted, and the man said to the candidate, "Thank you very much; unfortunately I voted an hour ago; this will be for four years from now." Thus go elections in Latin countries, as they are pictured by Paul Morand, who writes on "Gay Politics" in *Vanity Fair*, commenting that "the parliamentary system was invented in England, a country where speech is rare and difficult," but:

It was subsequently imported by southern peoples to whom eloquence comes easy, and it has now become the finest of oratorical pastimes. Thus when an author describes an election scene, he is always careful to situate it among the Latins or Celts, so as to put strong color into his books and to season his story with a picturesqueness which is easy to obtain and sure in its effect. Absolute systems of government, such as military or socialist dictatorships, are generally gloomy; but elections are veritable popular festivals, the circus games of universal suffrage, a kind of political merrymaking in those countries where the sun shines always and where the streets themselves are a sight to look upon. The walls are covered with many-colored posters, which people read, since it never rains, and the workmen of the South are in no hurry to get things done. What enticing documents! Even before election, one of the posters begins "I thank you!" doubtless by way of encouragement. When the battle is at its height: "Citizens! You will not place your confidence blindly, in darkness!" This spring, the streets of Paris and the highways of all France were brightened with these electoral flowers—rose, yellow, and green, all damp with paste. And one is hardly posted before it is replaced by that of a competitor—and so on, time after time, up to an inch in thickness. Labor-unions, Bolshevist *cellules,* secret societies, all have little "stickers" which they paste in the very center of some profession of faith, thus managing to destroy at one perfidious stroke the effect which the candidate had hoped to obtain by his prose in colors. "I am for the people," wrote one of them; but at the last moment the tenants' guild, the defense organ of the tenants against the detested class of landlords, had traitorously ruined the aspiring deputy by these simple words: "X has voted against the tenants: remember."

There are not merely posters; throughout the election period little newspapers with ambitious titles spring up in the provinces like swallows. They are all Projectors of the South, Beacons of the East, Lights of Provence, or Thunders of the *Côte d'Azur.* These sheets are edited by specialists—journalists, as a rule, whom fortune has not smiled upon and who rarely touch much money, except once in every four years, during the elections. But then these moth-eaten fellows work hard, to make up for lost time. They must be more than journalists; they must be boxers, fencers, orators, and—great drinkers. If the candidate is rich, no stone is left unturned to insure his success: there are high-sounding editorials, venomous notes, head-on attacks and flanking movements against the opposition. These articles are always entitled: "Simple Question" (the usual procedure is to recall that the rival candidates were slackers and preferred to make war at Monte Carlo). A method which is highly looked upon in France, and which usually succeeds in downing a man, is to say of him that he is in the pay of England. Not honor, family, nor anything else can outweigh this. "Caught in the Act!" is a title which always has its effect. To which the other man replies: "Response to a Slander." It is no time for joking. There must be conquest. In France this year, 3,712 citizens contended for 624 seats in Parliament. Fortunes are consumed in these tons of inked paper which are left at door-steps, dumped on the sidewalks, dropt from the skies by airplane. A person must be rich these days to represent democracy.

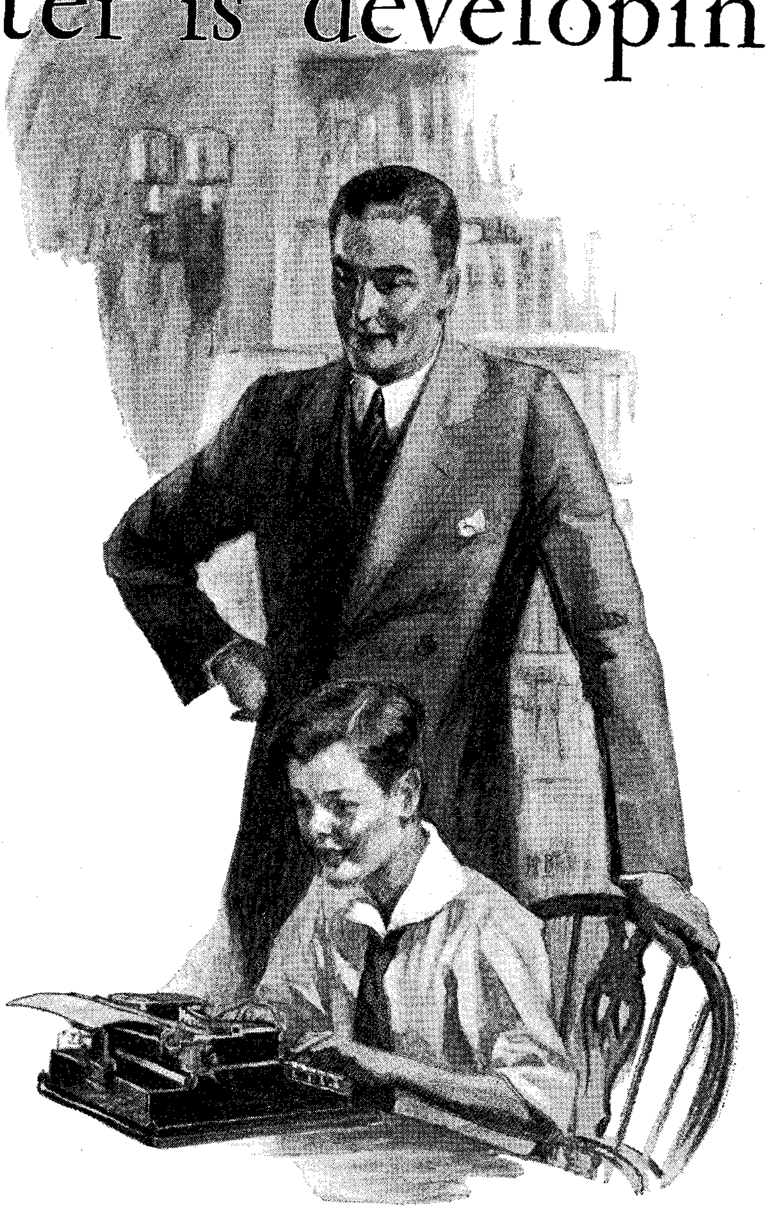
Now is the hour of public addresses, of rival meetings—veritable tourneys of eloquence, Mr. Morand continues:

Each orator sends his friends (whom he has equipped with whistles) to interfere with the speeches of his adversary, to interrupt and heckle him. An acquaintance of mine ran for office near Paris. "At a political meeting," he said to me, "I always have the feeling of being young again and taking an examination."—"'What do you think of the law of March 13, 1888?' 'Are you with the farmers in the matter of hail insurance?' *et cetera.*" My friend added: "I had answered victoriously, when a voice suddenly cried out (it was in a section which had recently suffered much damage from floods): 'And what do you think of the floods?' What was I to think? I didn't think anything. I simply answered, in the midst of thunderous applause: 'I am against the floods!'"

My friend neglected to tell me that, as tho it were a theater, he had taken care to pay a good price for a claque leader whose vigorous palms made up for any deficiencies of repartee. Another method of defense is to arrange to have questions asked which one has prepared for in advance, thus easily appearing quite brilliant. One can also answer, at all events, "I am of the same opinion as you!" but that is more risky.

But how choose the good candidates from among so many? There are not merely two chief parties, as in America or England; in Latin countries there are an endless number of parties, all of them distinct. Moreover, the same labels have different meanings in different latitudes: a "Red," or a "Bolshevist" around Marseilles would hardly be more than a progressive Republican in the north, a region more moderate in its speech. There are also the anarchists, the independents, the antimilitarists. There are people who promise "the suppression of work and the abolition of all taxes"; and there are cranks, to say nothing of lunatics. One man styles himself the "inventor of perpetual motion"; another (very frequent in Germany) the "spiritualist candidate," doubtless

Day by Day . . character is developing



EAGERLY, young fingers spell out words and sentences upon your Royal Portable. Sharp and clear, they bring to youth the thrill of easy written expression.

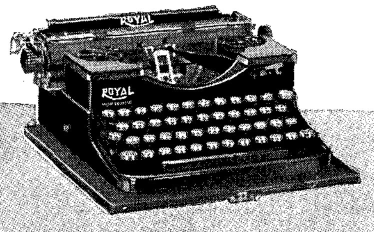
And with each succeeding year the Royal Portable Typewriter stimulates new enthusiasm for the work to be done, always encouraging the best thought expression . . . subconsciously developing habits of neatness and accuracy. On through school and college this sturdy little typewriter goes, growing constantly more valuable.

Every member of the family shares the Royal Portable and its friendly services. Father spends many a profitable evening at its responsive keys; and mother finds it indispensable for the family correspondence.

The low price of the Royal Portable Typewriter places it within reach of every home—only $60, complete with carrying case.

Made by the makers of the *Easy-Writing* Royal for the office, it is the finest home typewriter to be had. Obtainable in a variety of beautiful colors or natural wood finishes. Many prefer our plan of ten monthly payments.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INC.
316 Broadway, New York City
More than 1500 Dealers in the United States



ROYAL
TRADE MARK
PORTABLE
TYPEWRITERS

STILL HARD and SMOOTH AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS

One of the concrete paved twin roadways on Broadway, in Galveston, Texas.

FOURTEEN years ago, Broadway, in Galveston, was transformed into a modern boulevard by laying concrete pavement on its twin roadways.

Since 1914, Galveston has grown in population and commercial activity; traffic has multiplied many times; yet in 1928, the concrete on Broadway is as hard and smooth as the day it was finished.

Broadway has spacious width. In the strips of lawn between sidewalks and curb, and in the central track zone, there is ample room for pavement widening whenever necessary. It will be merely a matter of moving the curbs back, and laying more concrete in the space thus gained.

This has been done on many important concrete-paved thoroughfares around Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and a score of other great traffic centers.

Concrete is preëminent among paving materials because it is inherently rigid, and retains indefinitely the fine riding qualities built into it by the craftsman's skill.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
33 WEST GRAND AVENUE - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete
Offices in 32 Cities

Is your city modernizing its street system? If not, it is time to begin. Traffic grows yearly in volume, and the cost of making needed improvements increases the longer they are deferred. Would you like to know what *you* can do to advance the subject in your community? We can tell you exactly, and aid definitely in any local street improvement campaign. Ask us for information.

PORTLAND CEMENT
CONCRETE
FOR PERMANENCE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

with a strong backing from beyond the grave.

This year in Paris, the students of the Latin Quarter invented a candidate at the last minute. He was a poor flower-vender of the *Boul' Mich'*, named Duconnaud. The classrooms were suddenly deserted, and the students thronged the streets shouting: "*Vive Duconnaud! Duconnaud à l'Elysée!*" His serious opponents were black with rage at this humorous distraction; elderly gentlemen with pointed beards condemned this way of casting derision upon the will of the Sovereign People. Alas! Duconnaud received but a few votes and was beaten. He knew how to accept his fate with much philosophy: "It will always be an 'ad' for my roses," he concluded.

The Communists, supported by funds from Moscow, multiply their propagandistic pamphlets, processions, and demonstrations, after the example set by Lenin. They explain Communism to the gruff French peasants who are almost diametrically opposed to the Russian mentality. "Under a Communist system, comrade, you understand, the lands of the château will be shared by all." The peasant ponders. "With what I have already," he figures, "that will not be so bad!" As to the members of the Government who, tho ministers, are none the less elected by the people, they do not hesitate to make use of that magnificent instrument—power. On one occasion a Minister of War, who was elected in a mountainous region, was seen to call on three regiments and order them to clear away the snow obstructing the passes, so that the height of winter might seem like spring to these upland citizens. As to decorations, they fall in a beneficent downpour.

Finally comes the great day. From sunrise to sunset the boxes are prepared to receive the ballots. Reading on:

In the metropolis all goes well enough, but whether the police are weak, biased, or far away, Latin elections become admirable things. In Portugal the ballot-boxes grow volatile and vanish. In Roumania the Government has been known to surround villages which vote "wrong" with a health squad to prevent the peasants from leaving their homes under pretext of epidemics harmful to the live stock. It was in Roumania also, a country where the official candidate is always elected, that Prince C., a conservative, ran as the candidate of a liberal government. The Minister of Internal Affairs dispatched telegrams from Bucharest to denounce the imposture. But Prince C. was able to get the mail and telegraph official as an accomplice—and he was elected, as none of the messages which the Government had sent to its prefects arrived on time. In Haiti I was told of a man who was so anxious to have his friend win that he ate the ballots of his opponents! It is interesting to note that this negro story is also repeated in the south of France. Corsica, a country of keen political passions, is the scene of epic contest. Kidnapings, shots, and theatrical catastrophes abound there. Finally, in a certain number of old French colonies, as the Indies, the Antilles, and Senegal, the natives are citizens and may vote, in accord with a very old privilege.

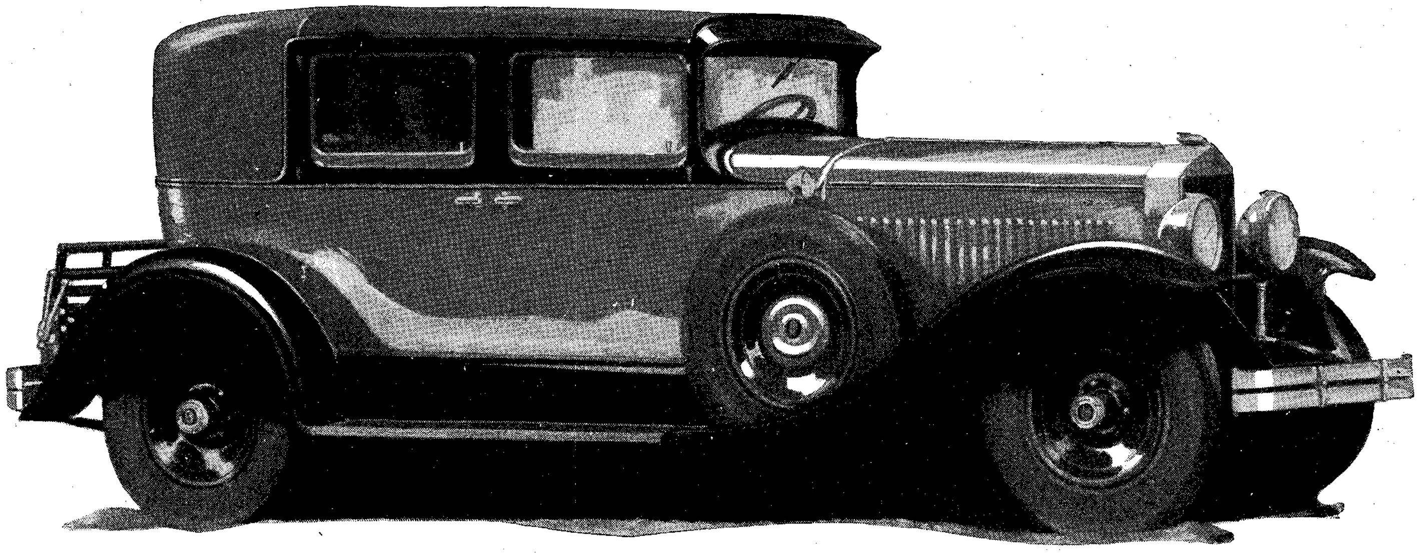
Four Speed Advantages

Quiet and quickly responsive—"third" in the Graham-Paige four-speed transmission (standard gear shift) rapidly accelerates in traffic, and up steep hills. Fourth speed reveals a new smoothness and swiftness when the road is open. We invite *you* to enjoy the advantages of driving with four speeds forward.

GRAHAM
PAIGE

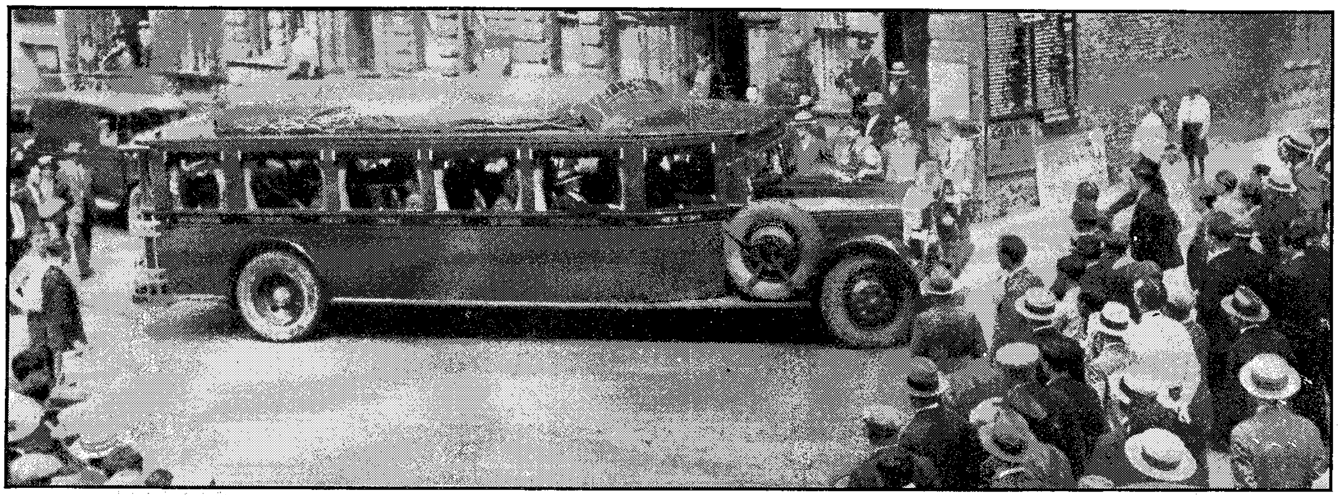
Joseph B. Graham
Robert C. Graham
Ray A. Graham

Five chassis—sixes and eights—prices ranging from $860 to $2485. Car illustrated is Model 629, five passenger Town Sedan, with 4-speed transmission (standard gear shift), $2085. All prices f. o. b. Detroit.



GRAHAM-PAIGE

MOTORING·AND·AVIATION



Courtesy of the Capitol Bus Terminal

MAKING PORT AFTER A LONG VOYAGE

The first bus of the new transcontinental service pulls into the Capitol Bus Terminal in New York, at the end of its run from Los Angeles.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE ATLANTIC-PACIFIC BUS

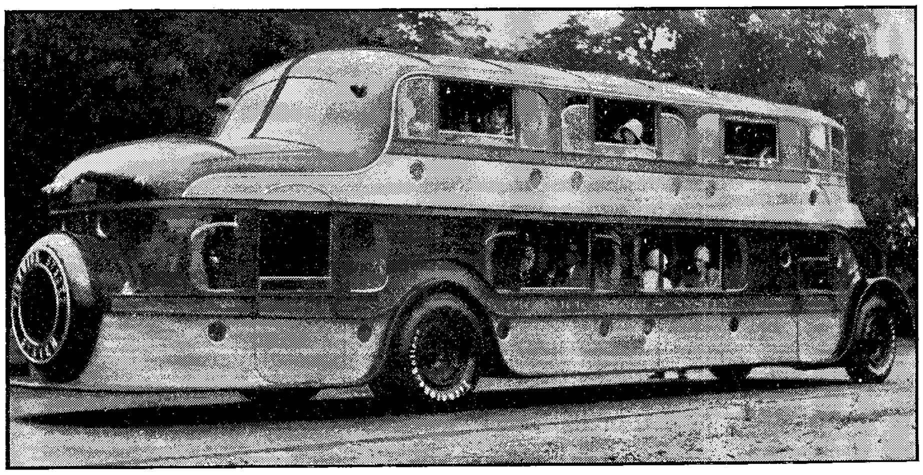
"HERE SHE COMES!" The shout rose shrilly above the roar of New York's street traffic as the first transcontinental bus, the stage from Los Angeles, on its maiden trip, hove into view of its terminal in the shadow of the Capitol Theater. "Here she comes!" echoed the waiting crowd, with the enthusiasm of a whaling crew proclaiming "Thar she blows!" And the long, rakish liner of the overland trail, navigating carefully through shoals and eddies of trucks and taxicabs, veered to starboard and warped into her dock. The crowd cheered. Attendants lined up. Officials looked at their watches and decided that the 3,500-mile bus was on time to the dot, more or less. Smiling passengers from Los Angeles and way stations alighted with their hand-bags into the embraces of waiting friends, and told them, in response to eager questions, how they had enjoyed their five-and-a-half-day bus ride—five days, fourteen hours, to be precise. And the regular Pacific-Atlantic bus service was established.

Thus, comments the St. Joseph, Missouri, *News Press*, "a promise made by the bus companies is realized sooner than the public expected." Continuing, this journal says:

> There is a definite schedule, with buses waiting in a long string all the way across the continent, like horses of a royal post in olden days. The time for the complete trip is one day longer than the average train time. The trains may be preferred by most travelers for so long a journey, not only because they are faster, but because they are more comfortable. But competition may soon change this.
>
> The railroads have the advantage of straighter and safer roadways. They are handicapped, however, by lack of flexibility, and by the excessive dead weight they carry. It is economically absurd, as Henry Ford has pointed out, for a railroad-train to carry ten tons of steel or more to every ton of passengers. A motor-bus can carry almost its own weight in passengers. Each will learn from the other. Future land transportation will be a merging of the two forms, preserving the chief merits of each.

Of the maiden trip, the New York *Times* tells us in its news columns:

> Among the twelve passengers, four of whom traveled all the way from the Pacific coast, was W. E. Travis of San Francisco, President of the system, who boarded the motor-coach at Pittsburgh. Mrs. C. A. Jondro of Los Angeles, a passenger, said she had found the bus comfortable and "chummy, with portable radio, and perfect service all the way."
>
> From Los Angeles to Denver the new bus passes over the Santa Fé Trail; from Denver to St. Louis on the United States Highway; from St. Louis to Pittsburgh on the Old National Trail, and from Pittsburgh to New York over the Lincoln Highway. With broad open windows, passengers on the bus were able to take in the beauties of the countryside with "better air and better views." The distance from Los Angeles to New York on the bus route is 3,433 miles.
>
> Mr. Travis, in explaining the new system, said his company had been operating buses from Los Angeles to Philadelphia for about a month. The extension to New York completes the schedule from coast to coast. In addition to the established routes, the company is planning an extension to Boston and Washington.
>
> From now on, three transcontinental buses will leave the New York Terminal every day. Three will arrive in New York daily from California. Passengers are allowed to stop over on the trips at their convenience and



"LIKE NOTHING ELSE AWHEEL OR AFLOAT"

Describers of the "Nitecoach," another stage in the evolution of the American bus, have turned to the nautical for their similes. An overturned yacht and a submarine are two comparisons.

Sculptured by Bitter, 1895, for Pennsylvania Railroad's Broad Street Station, Philadelphia

A BUSINESS THAT LOOKED UP!

Thirty-five years ago a Pennsylvania Railroad executive saw a vision of passenger cars being transported through the air!

Was he laughed at? . . . You who some time may have faced a hostile board of directors with an untried plan can well imagine it! For it is one thing for a business man to have vision; but it is quite another thing to believe in it so firmly as to have it carved in stone and placed high in the concourse of a great station where millions may see it, to scoff at it . . . or to be inspired by it. Above all, it is a most wonderful thing to witness the sweep of progress finally overtake the vision and transcend it!

The Pennsylvania Railroad is now actively preparing to transport passengers on wings thousands of feet above the earth!

A passenger for Los Angeles will leave New York from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at night in a Pullman, and sleep soundly until daylight finds him beyond the Alleghanies. . . . At Columbus, Ohio, he will transfer to a giant tri-motored plane, capable of carrying fourteen passengers, with all the comforts and conveniences of a yacht, and the service of a steward. Flying at a hundred miles an hour, he will pass St. Louis and Kansas City, and alight at Wichita, where a commodious Pullman train waits for the night run. . . . Daylight will find him in New Mexico, where another plane is waiting. Before nightfall he is in Los Angeles!

A wonderful achievement? Certainly! Yet the transcontinental Air Mail has been in successful operation since 1920!

Railroads through the Northwest have already in operation passenger planes between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul. . . . The Santa Fe is co-operating with the Pennsylvania. . . . The New York Central is closely surveying air travel in Europe. . . . The Hudson River Day Line is considering the extension of its boat service, via air, from Albany to Montreal. . . . Many Atlantic liners now provide plane service to carry passengers quickly to their land destinations. . . . Commercial air routes are projected to Bermuda, Canada, and across the Gulf of Mexico. . . . And Air Tours and independent passenger Air Lines are starting up almost spontaneously everywhere. . . .

During the past three years 6,600,000 pounds of freight and 4,900,000 pounds of mail have been cleared from the Cleveland Municipal Airport, exceeding both Tempelhofer Field, Berlin, and Croydon, England. During the month of June, 1480 planes were cleared. Nine private companies are located on this field, *and six mail lines cross it, with three more in prospect!*

Aviation in America has already reached the proportions of a $100,000,000 industry; and airplane transportation has within two years become a positive factor of industry and commerce. The wonderful record of Ford tri-motored, all-metal planes, designed to carry fourteen passengers, is the best evidence of this fact.

Traveling on regular flights, these planes have transported over six million pounds of freight and mail. The number of passengers carried cannot be accurately stated, for Ford planes have flown in service on this continent under all conditions from Canada to the high plateaus of Mexico; and in pioneer flights from the Arctic to the Antarctic. They have totaled a million miles of successful commercial flight.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

1 or 2?

Both can be beautiful

Your Dentist knows that teeth are of two kinds—(1) those easy to whiten and (2) those hard to whiten.

Maybe your teeth are in class 1. Many young folks *do* have EASY-to-whiten teeth. IODENT No. 1 is the correct tooth paste for them.

Probably your teeth are in class 2—the HARD-to-whiten kind—smokers' teeth for example. They can be equally white if you use IODENT No. 2 regularly.

IODENT is the creation of a registered, practicing dentist—Dr. A. J. Lautmann who is the president of this company. It is used and recommended by a large part of the dental profession.

You'll like its fresh flavored taste—and you will soon detect the beneficial effect of its iodine content (potassium and calcium iodides in easily soluble form) on the gums.

See what *your* Dentist has to say about IODENT.

IODENT CHEMICAL COMPANY
IODENT Building Lafayette Blvd., Detroit

FOR TEETH HARD TO WHITEN
FOR TEETH EASY TO WHITEN
BLUE TUBE
RED TUBE
IODENT THE IODINE TOOTH PASTE
2
IODENT THE IODINE TOOTH PASTE No. 1

TOOTH PASTES *and* TOOTH BRUSHES

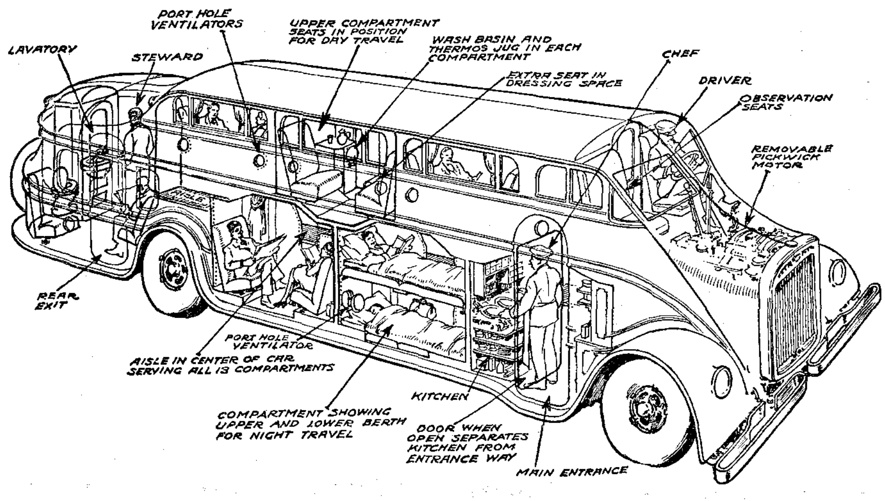
MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

resume their journeys the following day.

Chairs in the coaches may be used in either a sitting or reclining position, and each seat has an individual light overhead for reading. Each passenger is allowed sixty pounds of luggage. The buses accommodate twenty-six passengers each.

At the same time we learn of equally interesting developments in bus travel on the Pacific coast. Our issue of September 29 contained an account of "Pullman buses" in England, where one may sleep in a berth during an overnight trip in one of the big automobiles. American bus builders and operators, it seems, are not behind their British brothers. In California, we read, a Pullman bus has been produced which, exhibited at motor shows, has excited much comment—the Pickwick "Nitecoach." Its owners expect to have it in operation between Western points by the time this issue reaches our readers. Transcontinental service is expected to follow. The Portland *Oregonian*, taking a first look at the "Nitecoach," decides that it "looks like nothing else awheel or afloat." We read on:

> At first glance it appears like a gleaming blue-and-gray submarine on penumatic tires, for it is gracefully streamlined and is equipped with portholes, like a man-of-war's, as well as windows. There is no hood, as on an ordinary stage, the portion of the body containing the driver's compartment being built directly over the motor.
>
> Ventilation and heating are given much attention. There are portholes all around the car, which give perfect ventilation, aided by electric fans. In cold weather, fresh fan-circulated warm air is forced through the car.
>
> The "Nitecoach" is different in construction from any previous type of motor-stage. The car has no chassis, as the word is generally understood, the frame and body being built as a unit. The heavy frame of I-beam steel is seen on the outside of the car, extending clear around as a graceful band or belt line.
>
> The proportions of the new car are imposing, but do not exceed those of the ordinary large motor-stage. The "Nitecoach" measures 34 feet, 6 inches long, 10 feet 3 inches high, and 8 feet wide. The weight is about 14,000 pounds, actually less than that of some cars which Pickwick is now operating satisfactorily on the highways. This light weight is due to the use of duralumin in the construction of nearly every part of the body.
>
> In view of the costly materials used, the immense number of entirely new and intricate parts produced, the cost, $30,000, is considered by experts to be very low. Cost of subsequent cars will be about $22,000 each.


PORT HOLE VENTILATORS
UPPER COMPARTMENT SEATS IN POSITION FOR DAY TRAVEL
WASH BASIN AND THERMOS JUG IN EACH COMPARTMENT
LAVATORY
STEWARD
EXTRA SEAT IN DRESSING SPACE
CHEF
DRIVER
OBSERVATION SEATS
REMOVABLE PICKWICK MOTOR
REAR EXIT
PORT HOLE VENTILATOR
AISLE IN CENTER OF CAR SERVING ALL 13 COMPARTMENTS
KITCHEN
COMPARTMENT SHOWING UPPER AND LOWER BERTH FOR NIGHT TRAVEL
DOOR WHEN OPEN SEPARATES KITCHEN FROM ENTRANCE WAY
MAIN ENTRANCE

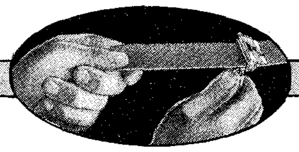
WHEN YOU GO TO BED IN A BUS

Here are the arrangements for your comfort by night and day in the rubber-tired "Pullman."

Like *The Oregonian*, *The Christian Science Monitor* turns to the sea for a comparison for the "Nitecoach," telling us that:

> This remarkable car resembles at first glance an overturned yacht with a glass bottom and steel hull. The big surprize is in the discovery that this coach, not appreciably larger than other motor-buses, has sleeping room for twenty-six adults, with comfortable seating space for day travel as well.
>
> The entrance is an arched doorway near the front of the car, opening immediately on a compact kitchen, which is part of the regular equipment. A high-roofed center aisle runs the length of the car, on either side of which are ranged the compartments.
>
> Where so many passengers can find sleeping and seating accommodations is cleared up when the car is examined. By an ingenious arrangement, the upper and lower compartments are made to interlock, increasing the height of the car to only a few inches above the ordinary single-deck stage. The center aisle is located half-way between the floors of upper and lower decks, so that it is but a short step down or up to either level.
>
> In each compartment there is a built-in thermos jug of ice-water, and a gleaming nickel wash-basin with running water. Two sliding drawers, measuring 14 by 17 inches, are for clothing and personal effects. There is a space where a suitcase may be stored, making it completely accessible at all times. It is almost impossible, until one has seen the car, to

STROPPING IS ESSENTIAL TO THE PERFECT SHAVE



are all Barbers CRAZY?

Is stropping a playful gesture to amuse you—or has the Valet AutoStrop Razor proved that there is a fundamental reason for stropping?

YES, all barbers are insane . . . so are other millions of men . . . *if* stropping a blade to sharpen it is useless.

But you know that *every* barber throughout the entire world knows that he *must* strop before he shaves. An unstropped edge is like a row of needles. It pulls and tears the skin.

There is one razor and only one which automatically insures a stropped blade for every shave. That is the Valet AutoStrop Razor.

The Million Dollar Model is the result of 21 years of research and the expenditure of a million dollars in experiments. Everywhere men are adopting it because of its new day improvements.

Perfectly balanced and self-adjusting, its friendly angle fits the face and cuts through the stiffest beard with smooth precision. With the new Valetite-processed blade it is a marvel of shaving ease.

Blades are inserted or removed simply by pressing a button. Blades are locked in firm, non-flexing grip that eliminates vibration and pull. New type guard lets you use the full shaving edge. And—fundamentally important—the exclusive self-stropping feature keeps the blade edge super-keen. No need to remove blade to strop or clean it.

Weigh these facts. You know barbers haven't been wrong for 2,000 years in stropping. Why experiment with *your* face?

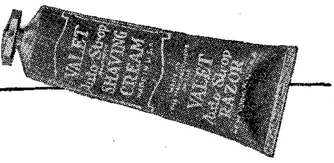
Give a Valet AutoStrop Razor a fair trial. You'll quickly learn to like it—then you'll never go back to an unstropped blade.

◆ ◆ ◆

Beautifully finished models complete with blades and an improved strop in handsome cases at $1.00 to $25.00.

ALSO *a New and Finer Shaving Cream*

Produced by the Makers of
The Valet AutoStrop Razor



TRY A TUBE
35c

New million dollar VALET AutoStrop RAZOR

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Inc., 656 First Ave., New York City ~ In Canada: AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 83 Duke St., Toronto
LONDON . . . PARIS . . . RIO DE JANEIRO

Now! A Drugless Way to INSTANT SLEEP!

Makes You Feel Like A NEW PERSON THE NEXT DAY—Please Accept 3-Day Test

NOT A MEDICINE

A Food Discovery From Switzerland

Doctors The World Over Are Advising

Here is sleep a few minutes after you go to bed . . . sleep without the use of drugs or soporifics! Sound sleep, natural sleep; eight or nine hours of it.

Then a wonderful day tomorrow . . . new energy and new life! For, besides inducing sleep, this new way builds up your depleted tissues while you sleep. It is as free of drugs as the bread you eat or the milk you drink.

Do you wonder, then, that nervous, restless people are flocking to its use? Mail coupon below for a 3-day test.

What It Is

It is a scientific food-drink called Ovaltine . . . the discovery of a Swiss scientist of world-fame. It contains no medicine; no drugs of any nature.

New to America, it has been used over 30 years in Europe. Over 20,000 doctors advise it. Its use has spread over 50 different nations.

You take it before going to bed. Soon you fall asleep. And while you sleep, new energy is developed.

For, note particularly *it does more than induce sleep.* Its unique dietetic power resupplies your system, during the night, with the energy you lost the day before. You feel like a new person all next day.

Builds Health

Thus you can take it night after night, year in and year out. And not only not form a habit, as with drugs, but build your health as well.

20,000 Doctors Advise It

Rated as one of the most important scientific findings of the day, Ovaltine is being advised, by doctors, and used in hospitals, not only for sleeplessness, but for nerve-strain, malnutrition, nervous, underweight children, nursing mothers and the aged.

Because Ovaltine is not a drug, but a unique food-drink; because it brings instant, all-night sleep that builds up tremendous energy for the next day—over 20,000 doctors endorse this natural way to healthful sleep.

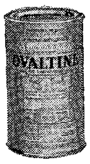
Its standing in the scientific world is unquestioned. Ovaltine is different from all other food-drinks known. Widely different from "Malt" or "Chocolate" drinks in this country that may strive to imitate it. Watch out for this.

Accept 3-Day Test

Sleep will be yours. Your days will take on new vigor. Your whole appearance will show the results of sleep obtained in this natural way.

Obtain Ovaltine at any drug or grocery store. Also served at soda fountains. Make the test for your own sake. Clip the coupon now before you forget.

MAIL FOR 3-DAY SUPPLY



Make this experiment. Drink a cup of hot Ovaltine before retiring, for three nights. Note how quickly you go to sleep; how refreshed you feel when you awaken; your unlimited energy next day. Mail coupon, with 10c for a 3-day introductory package.

OVALTINE

BUILDS BODY, BRAIN AND NERVES

THE WANDER COMPANY, Dept. K-10 S
180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I enclose 10c to cover cost of packing and mailing. Send me your 3-day package of Ovaltine.

Name ....
(Print name and address clearly)

Address ....

City.......................... *State*..............
(One package to a person)

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

imagine where all this space in each compartment can be.

A porter making up the berths in a compartment deftly swings up the back of each seat, which is hinged at the top, until the lower ends join, thus forming a single bed twenty-four inches wide. This makes the upper berth. The lower portion of each seat is in two sections, which are arranged along the floor to form a continuous cushion. With the addition of mattress, sheets, blankets, and pillow, this also becomes a comfortable bed.

In the kitchen in the front of the car, the steward prepares hot lunches on order at any time of the day. They are served on large trays to passengers in their compartments.

The "Nitecoach" carries a crew of three—driver, steward, and porter—assuring prompt service for all needs of passengers.

A new feature is the manner in which the motor can be removed for repair or replacement. A few bolts are loosened, oil, gas, and electric lines are disconnected, and the complete power plant is slid forward and out of the frame. This feature will eliminate delays due to motor trouble, for the motor can be taken out and a new one bolted in place anywhere along the route.

HOW MOTORISTS GET THAT WAY

KEEN as competition may be in all lines of endeavor, it is nowhere keener than among motorists, according to William Ullman, writing for the Ullman Feature Service. Many drivers are inclined to "show the other fellow that he lacks a knowledge of the finer points of motoring, and that he is no judge of automobiles at all." Continuing, Mr. Ullman remarks:

This spirit manifests itself in countless forms. In many of these, its effrontery is amazing.

This is particularly obvious in the case of many drivers of certain types of cars. Regardless of the power, speed, acceleration or flexibility of their machines, no other automobile is too speedy, powerful, or flexible to be "taken on." If the "taking on" is marked by ill-luck the first time, does it deter the unsuccessful driver? It does not. A few miles farther he may encounter another car of the same make and again will attempt to show its operator just what an error he fell into in not buying a really fast and powerful car.

According to those who have probed the individual motorist's consciousness, his attitude on the highway simply is a reflection of his desire to defend a pet prejudice. He buys a certain make of automobile and thereafter feels compelled to prove that his judgment in making that particular purchase essentially was sound.

Consciously or subconsciously, every motorist has this attitude, tho, naturally, in varying measure. It explains a great many forms of conduct and misconduct that are to be noted in a sweeping glance at the motor-vehicle stream.

Two classes of drivers develop. One is, relatively speaking, the victim of a mania to show that he is right. The other desires to prove, not so much his own rightness, as the wrongness of the first.

WHAT CHRYSLER ENGINEERS HAVE FOUND OUT ABOUT DODGE BROTHERS

by

WALTER P. CHRYSLER

The corps of technical experts directed by Fred M. Zeder, Vice-President in charge of engineering for all Chrysler companies, has completed its very exhaustive study of Dodge Brothers products.

Their findings have more than confirmed my personal knowledge of the soundness and integrity of Dodge Brothers methods.

While certain changes have been made in conformity with Chrysler ideals of luxury and style, Chrysler engineers found that Dodge Brothers three new Sixes—the Senior, the Victory and the Standard—are basically as sound as motor cars can be built.

They report that the very highest standard of excellence in materials and workmanship is revealed by their investigations.

This report more than justifies my personal conviction that Dodge Brothers new Senior is a Six of remarkable distinction and quality.

It explains, in terms of honest value, why Dodge Brothers improved Standard Six commands a great and growing market.

And it confirms my sincere belief that the new Victory Six, with its original and exclusive advantages in construction, is today one of the truly great cars of the world.

In fact, every one of these cars proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that Dodge Brothers policy of building well is today more rigidly in force than ever; and that Dodge ruggedness and Dodge dependability can be successfully expressed in terms of flashing performance and advanced style.

Dodge Brothers Motor Cars will continue to bear the name they have borne so honorably, for fourteen years, and Dodge Brothers dealers will continue to market them throughout the world.

With the return of personal management the entire thought and effort of this organization are being directed towards a single high objective—to make Dodge Brothers good name better still.

From my complete knowledge of all Dodge Brothers advantages and assets, and knowing, as I do, the exceptional talents of the men who share with me the responsibility for success—I have no hesitancy in predicting for Dodge Brothers a future even more brilliant than its magnificent past.

W. P. Chrysler

President, Dodge Brothers Corporation

Around the World with the "RESOLUTE"

THERE are glories apart from Heidelberg and Notre Dame. — Minarets and temple shrines, belled in gold, silver and bronze. Breath-taking fantasies in carved ivory — mosaics in porphyry to soothe your eyes after too-long gazing at the angular geometry of our skyscraper architecture.

Pillared halls of ancient Indian cave-temples—the Taj—gem-studded pagodas — Peking's Temple and Altar of Heaven — curving roofs where figured fox and fowl perch together in peace. You see this legend of creative building from the ideal vantage point of the RESOLUTE, "Queen of Cruising Steamers."—You live a life of luxurious ease, amid exquisite dignity. Deft service — rousing sports — felicitous surroundings. And a cuisine with the sophistication of Lucullus in the matter of sauces and seasoning.

"The Voyage of Your Dreams"

Leaves New York Jan. 7, 1929

30 Countries — 63 Cities — 140 Days

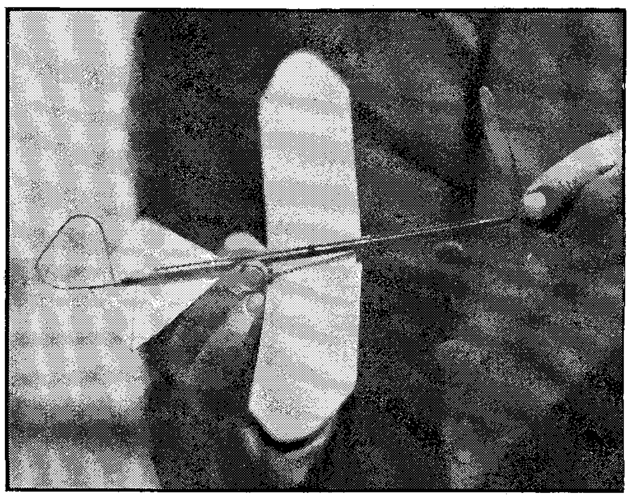
Rates $2,000 and up including extraordinary program of shore-excursions

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
39 Broadway, New York

Branches in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Montreal, Winnipeg, or local tourist Agents

HOW LITTLE LINDBERGHS TEST THEIR WINGS

OVER the spacious White House grounds the air battle raged. The combat planes soared aloft, swooped down upon each other, evaded pursuit and destruction. And President Coolidge enjoyed it, we may believe, for no one was hurt or in any danger of being hurt. These were not life-sized planes, piloted by humans shooting at each other and hurling bombs. They were models, driven by rubber-band motors. And their young owners, members of the Airplane Model League of America, were entertaining the Chief Executive with a demonstration of their skill as designers and operators. They were members of the "flying squadron" of the league, sent out to arouse interest in the activity, we learn from Franklin M. Reck, who describes in *The Quill* how *The American Boy* and more than fifty newspapers built up this nation-wide organization.


Illustrations from *The American Boy* Magazine

THE BABY R. O. G. READY TO TAKE OFF

This model is one of the first that a boy learns to build.

The American lad of the present, however, is not, by several centuries, the original builder of model aircraft, we are reminded. This form of mechanical experimentation had so distinguished a pioneer as Leonardo da Vinci, the Florentine artist and engineer, according to *The Detroiter*, which continues with a brief outline of airplane-model history:

In 1500 Leonardo made a study of the problem of mechanical flight, and succeeded in making several models that actually flew. After him came men who experimented with ornithopters—planes with flapping wings—until George Peacock, of Bristol, England, demonstrated in 1840, that a kite can carry a man. A little later Stringfellow and Henson, in England, built the first self-propelled, power-driven, heavier-than-air machine ever to sustain itself in the air by its own power.

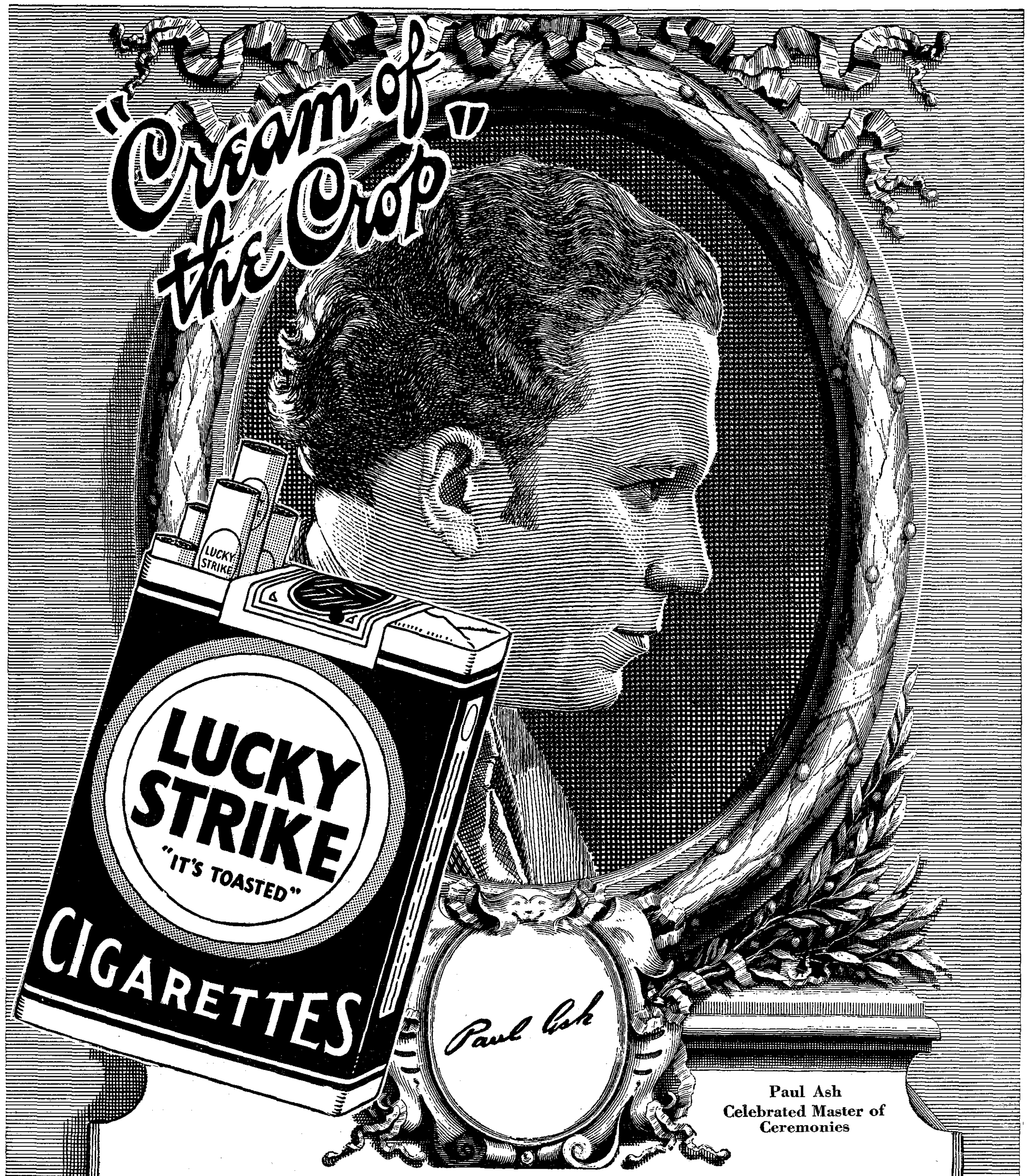
In 1891, Dr. Samuel P. Langley made the first rubber-driven models. Then came the Wright brothers and the first practical airplane. Since then, aviation has advanced with such swiftness that the rest of the world is still trying to catch up.

Model plane building became popular at about the time the Wright brothers were perfecting their first plane, and it has remained popular ever since. Nevertheless, there never was a truly national organization until the Airplane Model League of America was founded in September, 1927, by *The American Boy* magazine.

The story of the Airplane Model League

BOY CHAMPIONS EXPLAINING THEIR ART TO MAYOR WALKER

Returning from exhibitions and contests in Europe, they gave a demonstration at the New York City Hall, where they were officially welcomed home.


"Cream of the Crop"
LUCKY STRIKE
LUCKY STRIKE "IT'S TOASTED" CIGARETTES
Paul Ash

Paul Ash
Celebrated Master of Ceremonies

"Lucky Strikes, I find, thrill the taste without irritating the throat. Since I changed to Lucky Strikes several years ago, upon the suggestion of my doctor, I no longer like raw tobaccos."

No wonder more and more doctors—20,679 to be exact—approve the toasting process.

"It's toasted"

No Throat Irritation-No Cough.

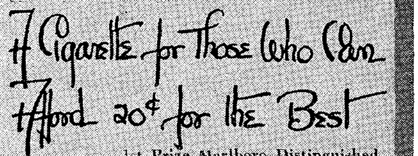
© 1928 The American Tobacco Co., Manufacturer

What Character Does YOUR Handwriting Reveal?

NADYA OLYANOVA, *the famous RUSSIAN GRAPHOLOGIST, who will make YOUR Character Analysis* FREE

WOULD you like to know what traits of character—what hidden capabilities—*your* handwriting reveals to the expert graphologist? Or get expert judgment on the handwriting of a friend?

From the printed reproductions of handwriting in the Marlboro Distinguished Writing Contest, Mme. Nadya Olyanova, a celebrated Russian graphologist well known for her New York "character readings", analyzed the personalities of the winners with a penetrating exactness that amazed their friends.



A Cigarette for Those Who Can Afford 20¢ for the Best

1st Prize Marlboro Distinguished Handwriting Contest

The above handwriting Mme. Olyanova analyzed as follows:

"A nature which should literally *exert* itself to retain friendships. Her bold, clipped writing shows love of 'line' and exquisite appreciation for the refinements of life . . . Not easily moved by emotion . . . Cool, calm, serene temperament in ordinary matters of life . . . Go into the field of applied art, young lady! You should do wonderfully well in that!"

How Does *YOUR* Handwriting Compare?

So great is the interest in this subject, we have arranged with Mme. Olyanova to prepare—*at our expense*—a detailed character analysis for each person who orders a $1 Library Package of 100 Marlboros in response to this Special Christmas offer.

Just write in your own natural handwriting the Marlboro fact: "A Cigarette for Those Who Can Afford 20c for the Best." Or have a friend write, if you prefer. Send to address below, enclosing check, money order or postage for $1, the regular price of the handsome Library Package of Marlboros. We pay the postage and graphologist's fee—you get an expert character reading of your handwriting. Also 100 cigarettes exquisitely blended for those who can afford 20c for the best.

MARLBORO.

Mild as May

PHILIP MORRIS & CO., LTD., INC.
Postal Life Bldg., 5th Ave. at 43rd St., New York City

A CIGARETTE FOR THOSE WHO CAN AFFORD 20c FOR THE BEST

MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

properly begins in January, 1927, we learn from Mr. Reck's article in *The Quill.* At that time Merrill Hamburg, a manual-training teacher in the Detroit schools, urged *The American Boy* to print a short notice, mentioning a model airplane contest, and saying that any boy who wished plans for building model planes could write to him for them. The announcement was published, and three weeks later the distracted teacher came to the magazine office again, pleading for help. Thus:

> "I've got five hundred letters at home," he mourned, "and they're still rolling in at the rate of twenty a day. I'm swamped. I've worked way past midnight for two weeks. They're coming in from every part of the country, and they not only ask for plans, but are loaded with questions on every conceivable topic connected with aviation."
>
> *The American Boy* helped, and its editors realized that a new boy's vocation had risen above the horizon—a vocation more popular, perhaps, than radio.
>
> Early in the summer, they arranged to get from Mr. Hamburg a series of articles with photographs and drawings describing the construction of indoor planes, ships with 12-inch wings of wood and tissue, powered with double-strand rubber motors that would turn the propeller in untwisting; outdoor ships with 35-inch wings and eight-strand rubber motors 40 inches long; scale models of famous large ships, and other types.
>
> In order to make the program more effective, they decided that a league must be formed—a league that would answer a boy's questions, that would furnish him with rare materials that he might find difficulty in getting locally, that would help him to organize a club, that would link him with leaders in aviation, most of whom were once model builders.
>
> To make its program more effective throughout the country, Griffith Ogden Ellis, editor of *The American Boy,* decided to offer newspapers a series of fourteen articles on plane construction, to extend them the privilege of making their readers members of the League, and to induce them to hold local contests and send their winners to the national meet in Detroit.
>
> Newspapers published the plans, developed clubs of builders, supervised test flights whereby boys might win honor certificates for meritorious work, enlisted the manual-training departments of schools.
>
> The Minneapolis *Journal,* whose project was excellently conducted by Robert Andrews, gained the cooperation of the Boy Scouts and the Legion with the result that nearly every Legion Post throughout the State actively sponsored model aviation.
>
> On June 28-30, 259 model aces—most of them sent by newspapers, a number of individual entries—gathered in Detroit to determine the indoor, outdoor and scale model champions, both junior and senior. Seniors were those over sixteen, juniors, those under.
>
> They were competing for the Stout indoor trophy and the Mulvihill outdoor—both official national trophies; for two prize trips to Europe as guests of the magazine, for a prize trip to Los Angeles as guest of Frank A. Tichenor; for trips to summer camps; for free instruction from the Aviation Institute of the U. S. A., by courtesy of Walter Hinton; for $3,000 in cash to be distributed forty-eight ways, and for 198 medals.

The results of the contest are relayed to us by *Aero Digest:*

> To win the William B. Stout Trophy and the indoor championship, Aram Abgarian, fifteen years old, had to fly his indoor endurance tractor to a world's record—353.6 seconds.
>
> The boys' outdoor champion is Thomas C. Hill, seventeen years old, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Hill's outdoor twin pusher flew over Selfridge Field for four minutes, ten seconds, on a windy, gusty day. This was not a record, but was long enough to win for Hill, in company with Abgarian and Merrill Hamburg, secretary of the A. M. L. A., the special trips to Europe offered by *The American Boy* magazine.
>
> Tho Hill placed first among the boys, he is not the national champion in outdoor flying. Joseph J. Lucas, thirty-four years old, of Chicago, kept his model in the air fourteen seconds longer than Hill's, and so won the National Outdoor Trophy. He was not eligible for the trip to Europe, however.
>
> William Lofton Dennis, seventeen years old, Miami, Florida, took first place in the scale-model contest. His 24-inch replica of a Curtiss Army Hawk earned a rating of 97 per cent. on the judge's sheets.

Airplane models obtain their power from twisted rubber bands, we learn from a feature-story sent out by *The American Boy.* Reading on:

> The plane rises from its own landing gear or is launched from the hand, and after the rubber can give it no additional forward movement, it glides to earth smoothly. For boys, who by experience have learned the mastering of the craft, it makes a smooth landing on its own wheels or bamboo skid without damaging its thin wings of tissue and wood.
>
> Thus have the outdoor airplane models flown for a mile and a half, to the amazement of many who have witnessed the performance.
>
> The graceful indoor models are controlled in their flight by bending the rudder and slightly warping the wings, and boys dexterous in their operation send them in circles about posts and chandeliers without striking, or keep them circling for a time at a definite elevation, perhaps a few inches below the ceiling.
>
> The chief element in the models is balsa wood, which grows in South America, chiefly in Ecuador, and has half the weight of cork. The balsa is a fast-growing tree, reaching eleven feet, from the seed, in the first year. Japanese imperial tissue, which is almost as thin as cobwebs, altho maintaining a stout resistance, even to a strong wind, is used to cover the wings and tail surfaces. The ribs and part of the framework are of hair-thin bamboo, and the propeller is carved by the boy from balsa. Making this propeller is one of the principal factors in the success or failure of the plane. A good propeller is shaved so thin that light shines through it. The motor is a double or multiple strand of rubber, running from the front of the plane to the rear, which may be twisted—in the case of larger models—as many as 1,200 turns.

THE WORLD HAS A NEW AND FINER MOTOR CAR

Nash "400"
Advanced Six Sedan
for Five

The Car With the
Twin Ignition
Motor

TODAY, it is very easy to select your new motor car and know beforehand that you are getting *the best your money can buy.*

One car stands out head and shoulders above all the new cars of the year—the new Nash "400."

It is the only car with the new Twin Ignition motor, an amazing development in power, speed, smoothness and economy.

It is the only car with the new Salon Bodies, rich in elegance and coachcraft—smart, dignified and graceful in their modern style.

It is the easiest steering, easiest handling car the motor car industry has yet produced.

And though very moderate in price, you will discover that it has every nicety and convenience of travel hitherto possessed only by very expensive motor cars—costly Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers and Bijur Centralized Chassis lubrication on all Advanced Six models; bumpers front and rear; chrome nickeled exteriorware. All included at no extra cost.

It's the car of the year. In fairness to yourself, don't buy your new car until you've seen and driven the "400."

NASH "400"

Leads the World in Motor Car Value

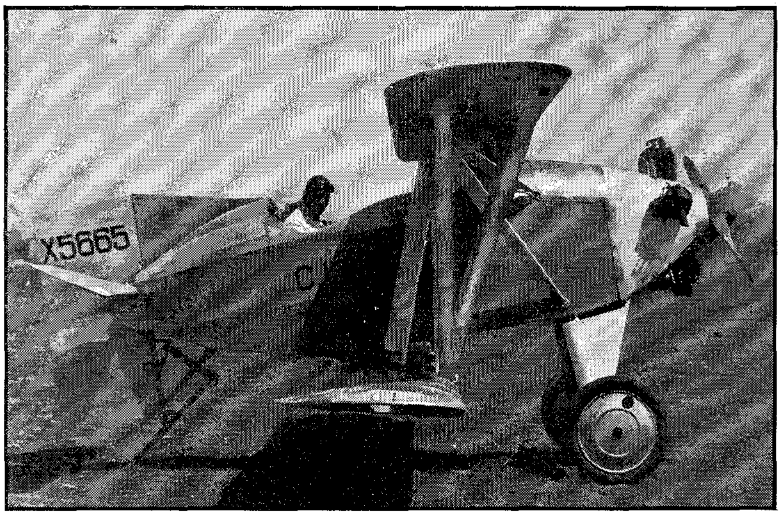
(8886)

ANOTHER "FOOL-PROOF" AIRPLANE

A NEW AIRPLANE that differs from previous models in completely eliminating the possibility of danger from stalling—the constant fear of the pilot—and that is as easy to control as an automobile, is described in Science Service's *Science News Letter* (Washington). It is a product of the newly organized Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, and is now being demonstrated at Los Angeles, where it is said to have proved a sensation. We are told:

"The new plane was the original idea of Albert A. Merrill, who is not a professional airplane builder, altho he has been connected with experimental aeronautics since his original association with Octave Chanute in 1891. Tho he was told long ago that his idea was worthless, he persevered for more than fifteen years, finally to prove its validity.

"What first strikes one who sees the plane for the first time is its short stubby tail, which extends only for about four feet in back of the rear cockpit. There is no stabilizer, tho there is a large vertical rudder. The wings are staggered. That is, the front of the lower wing is under the middle of the top one. There is a 'four-degree positive decalage,' as the aeronautic engineer calls it. This simply means, in non-technical terms, that if the lower wing is horizontal, the upper one slants forward and upward at an angle of four degrees."



THE MERRILL PLANE, WHICH KEEPS AN EVEN KEEL

Should the engine stall, this freakish-looking craft would glide down a slant line, without losing its horizontal attitude.

These peculiarities help, of course, to create the erratic impression that the Merrill plane produces upon the unaccustomed eye. Its snub-nosed proportions and its air of wanting to fall over itself like a tumbler pigeon, can be readily understood as proceeding from its most valuable characteristics. Concerning which we read further:

"But most novel about the wings is the fact that they are not rigidly fastened to the fuselage. The two wings are fastened rigidly together, and pivoted to the fuselage about the rear spar of the upper wing. The result of this design is that the wings are stable in themselves, and not dependent upon the tail surfaces, as in the ordinary plane.

"The angle of the wings to the fuselage is controlled by a crank handle by the pilot's side, connected to the wings by a sprocket and chain. This takes the place of the elevator of the ordinary plane. When the pilot wishes to ascend, he merely sets the wings at an angle and forgets about them until he is high enough, then he sets them level, and continues horizontally. If the engine stops, or if the pilot deliberately shuts off the power, the ship glides down along a slant line, but is always horizontal.

"Associated with Mr. Merrill in the building of the plane was Dr. A. L. Klein, who did most of the fitting design, and Dr. Clark Millikan, who was responsible for the aerodynamic and primary structure design."

Will the Merrill plane end in making the air safe for aviation? Such is the suggestion implied in the comments of experts who witnessed the Los Angeles demonstrations. Reading on:

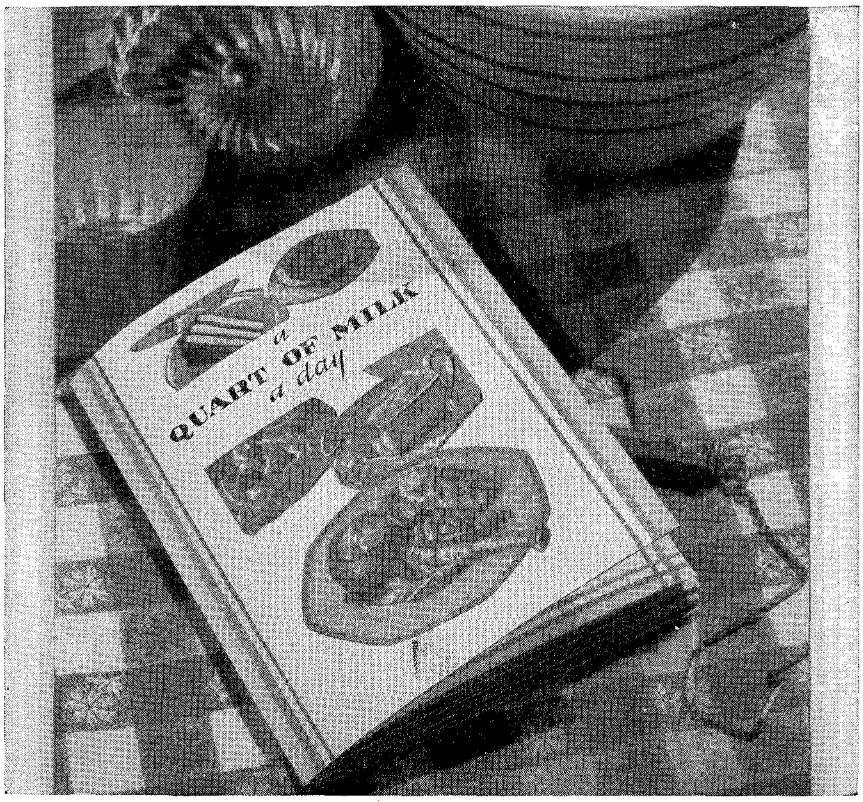
"The ordinary airplane is like an automobile that couldn't be steered if it was running slowly,' said Dr. Millikan to-day to Science Service. 'With the Merrill plane, however, longitudinal, or up and down, control is possible even at the lowest speeds. The control of the angle of attack, which is the angle at which the wings meet the wind, is independent of the air speed. As the pilot can always tell the angle of the wings, he can tell whether he is ascending or descending at once. A sudden gust of air, which would throw the ordinary plane out of line, and require a quick manipulation of the elevator to prevent trouble, merely lifts the entire plane without disturbing its horizontal position. Even with a heavy load in back, the stability of the ship is unaffected. These advantages might be summarized by saying that the pilot only has to control his movement in two directions—to one side or the other—instead of in three, which includes up and down as well. Only in the smoothest air, which is an exceptional condition, can this be said of the ordinary plane.

"'The Merrill design also permits landing in a much shorter space than ordinarily, perhaps as short as forty feet, as compared with the usual 200 feet or so. The take-off, however, requires as long a run as the usual type.

"'For the previous model of the Merrill plane a glider was used, to which a small engine was later added. Then we built the present plane. At first this had an eighty-horse-power engine, with which it was flown by an experienced pilot, who pronounced it far easier to handle than any plane he had ever flown. We have just installed a 100-horse-power engine for use in the demonstration at Los Angeles.'"

TO REVIVE CARBON-MONOXID VICTIMS—Deaths in closed garages and suicides by the gas route will in future become less numerous if a resuscitation method now being tried out by Dr. Ludwig Schmidt-Kehl, of the University of Wuertzburg, Germany, works as well on human beings as it has on cats in the laboratory. Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington) reports:

"Cats so far gone with carbon-monoxid asphyxiation that they would surely have died, have been 'brought to' by placing them in a closed chamber of pure oxygen under pressure, which was alternately decreased and increased in time with their own natural breathing rate. Carbon-monoxid poisoning, Dr. Schmidt-Kehl explains, is due to the abnormal appetite of the red blood corpuscles for the unwholesome gas. They take it up 250 times as readily as they do oxygen, which is the burden they normally carry to the body cells. The latter, deprived of their ration of oxygen, die of internal suffocation. With the red corpuscles out of commission, the situation might seem to be hopeless. But the German physiologist points out that the blood fluid itself, which ordinarily carries so little oxygen that it cuts no practical figure at all in respiration, may be induced to load up with an emergency ration by placing the asphyxiated animal or person in a closed chamber of oxygen under pressure. If the pressure is kept at a uniform level, it must be relatively high; but Dr. Schmidt-Kehl has found that much lower pressures can be used if these are alternately increased and lowered, in time with the breathing rate of the victim. This simulated breathing in a closed chamber, he has found, is much more likely to revive semi-asphyxiated animals than a uniform high pressure. Thus far the work has been done only with a small experimental apparatus, with a chamber only large enough to contain a cat. Considerable difficulties have still to be overcome before the method can be adapted to clinical use for saving asphyxiated human beings."



$10,000 *in Rewards*

"*In concluding this chapter it may be well to epitomize the system of living by means of which we and our descendants may recover the physical prestige we are rapidly losing owing to changed conditions of living, especially with respect to our food habits.* * * * * *The first and most important principle is the extension of the use of dairy products. Instead of the consumption of half a pint of milk a day there should be at least a quart per capita.* * * * * *This is the feature of the diet of all pastoral peoples of the past and present, which made them superior in physical perfection to all other peoples.*"

Professor E. V. McCollum, Johns Hopkins University
"*The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition*"

Professor McCollum isn't interested in the sale of milk. He is interested in our health. He is one of the leading nutrition experts of the age. His warning cannot be disregarded. His direction cannot be ignored. He says to every mother in America—to you—that your sons and daughters, every member of your family, need a quart of milk a day to give them the health and physical perfection which all of us desire.

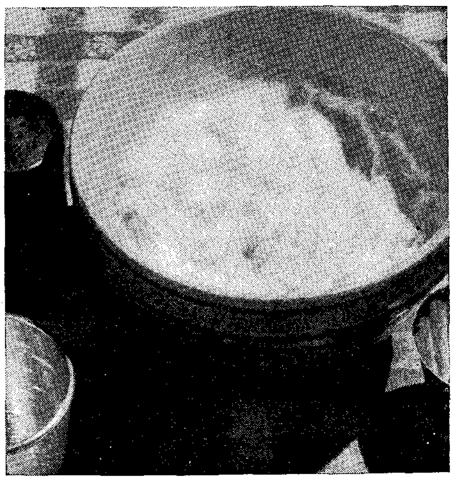
WE OFFER one hundred and sixty-eight prizes, ranging from ten dollars to $2,000.00. The prizes will be given for the best sets of three daily menus designed to put more milk in the diet, and using Evaporated Milk for every cream and milk use. We want you to enter the contest.

You Will Surely Win

You *may* win one of the prizes. But whether you win a cash prize or not, you will surely win the greater reward of giving your family surer, better health. We ask you to use Evaporated Milk. Because it is more than twice as rich as ordinary milk, it will help you to put more milk in your family's daily food. Because it contains, always, all the substances which make milk the most important of all foods; because it is always pure and fresh and safe—everywhere available at reasonable cost—Evaporated Milk is the ideal cream and milk supply with which to build the better physical perfection.

Send For The Book

Home Economics experts have conducted experiments to show how Evaporated Milk will help you to give every member of your family the quart of milk a day which health demands. We'll send you, without charge, a book which gives the result of those experiments. It will help you to prepare the menus for which the prizes are offered. It will give you the rules of the contest. It will tell you about Evaporated Milk—what it is, why it is the milk you need to use. Send your name and address.



Evaporated Milk Association, 958 Illinois Merchants Bank Building, Chicago

I would like to have your free booklet and the rules of the contest.

*Name*____________________ *Address*____________________

*City*____________________ *State*____________________

6 Keen Reasons why every man wants a Schick *Repeating* Razor

1 These blades are superkeen, infinitely sharper

2 They load inside the razor handle, 20 in a clip

3 Not one blade edge is ever touched until it touches the face

4 The razor itself is perfectly balanced

5 Blades are changed in 1 second by a pull and a push of the plunger

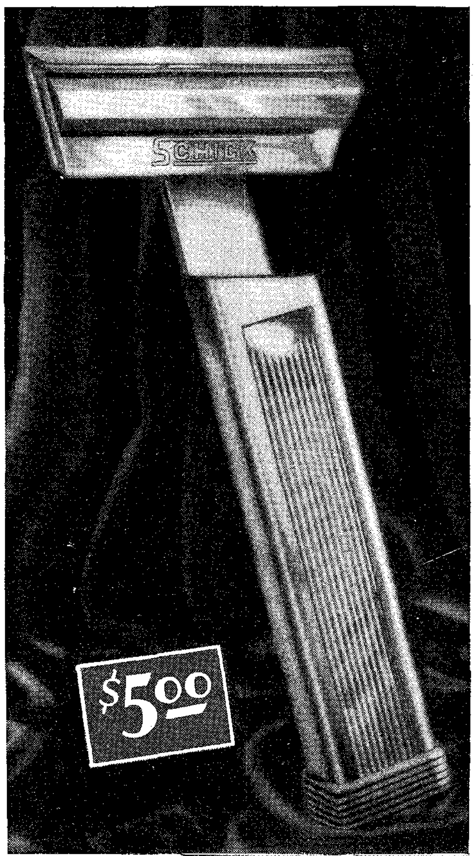
6 Results: Marvelous shaves in half the time

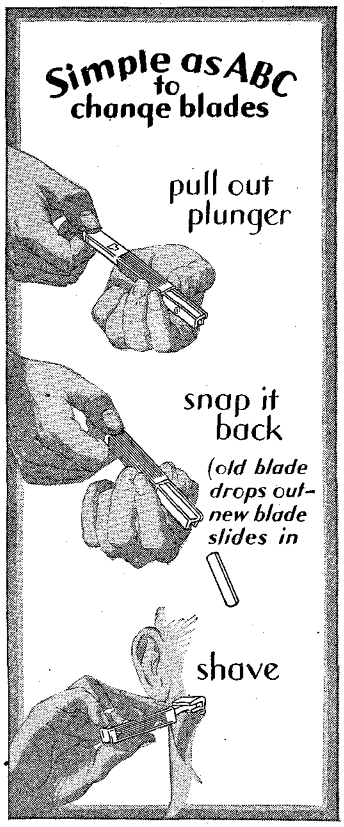
There is nothing a man wants more or appreciates more than a smooth, quick shave. His business or profession demands that he be facially neat. It is his duty. The Schick makes it a painless duty.

When you acquire a Schick you acquire a lifetime of smooth, quick shaves. A clip of twenty blades—they'll last a long time—are in the handle. A quick pull and push of the plunger removes the old blade and puts a new one in shaving position.

Drug Stores, Hardware, Jewelry, Men's Wear and Department Stores have Schicks to show you.

Schick, silver-plated $5.00, including 20 blades. Gold model $7.50. Additional clip of 20 blades 75c. In Canada slightly more. Magazine Repeating Razor Company, 285 Madison Avenue, New York. Canadian Distributors: T. S. Simms & Co., Ltd., Saint John, N. B.

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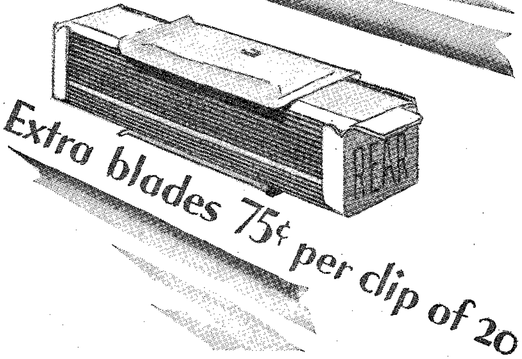

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

LIKE MATES WITH LIKE

THIS is not the popular idea, which is that "gentlemen prefer blondes" only when they themselves are brunettes. The reverse, however, has now been definitely established by scientific investigation, we are told by Dr. Donald F. Jones, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, in an article entitled "Like Father, Like Son-in-law," contributed to *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.). Says Dr. Jones, in substance:

The customary belief is that people having opposite characters should marry: tall with short, fat with lean, blond with brunette, stolid with vivacious. While we are told that the bringing together of dissimilarity in physical characters and in temperament is conducive to conjugal happiness, let us see what people actually do in this respect.

Professors Pearson and Lee in their studies in England on the similarity of married couples found that husband and wife are more alike than first cousins.

A tendency toward a longer or shorter length of life is definitely inherited, as shown by Professor Pearson and by Dr. Pearl. Long life is an indication of general constitutional strength. It has also been shown that the similarity between husband and wife is greater among the parents of adult children than it is for childless couples, so that the mating of like with like is a factor in fertility, and consequently tends to perpetuate itself.

The influences which tend to prevent interracial unions involve much more than physical differences. The whole social inheritance, customs and folkways separate not only races but different political and religious groups as well. Wealth and social position are notable factors in determining conjugal ties; and, since these have some basis in mental ability, inherited intellectual capacity is an important agency in determining the partners in matrimony. Terman's studies on gifted children bear this out. The parents of children which stand high in the intelligence tests are themselves distinctly above the average.

An explanation for this tendency for like to mate with like has been put forward by the behaviorists. The young man in seeking his life partner instinctively chooses a girl who is like his mother, while the young lady considers favorably only those men who are, in some respects at least, similar to her father. Since, as we shall see later, homogamy is a common practise throughout the animal kingdom and a similar situation exists in plants, is it not probable that there is involved here something of a greater biological importance and racial significance than this rather superficial explanation would indicate?

If man is an animal, as biologists insist, the mating instincts of lower forms of life should have interest in this connection. Plants are also bisexual organisms. Is reproduction among them purely a matter of propinquity?

The lowest organisms do not mate at random. In the single-celled Paramecium, each individual not only refuses to mate with members of other species, but successful pairing takes place only when the partners are alike.

In another protozoan form, it has been bserved that individual members of the me culture differed as much as 14.5 millimeters in length, but no two members of a conjugating pair differed more than 5.5 millimeters. Out of 279 pairs, thirty-five were equal and only seven pairs differed more than 3.5 millimeters.

Going somewhat higher in the animal scale, there is evidence from the mollusks of an assortative mating. Among crustaceans and insects the same condition holds. In two similar species of fruit fly, Dr. Sturtevant, of the Carnegie Institution, has noted that the females of either species are far more likely to unite with males of their own species than with those of the other, altho the males court females of either species apparently without discrimination.

Results among the lower animals show a definite tendency for similar individuals to take part in reproduction, Dr. Jones tells us. The situation among the higher animals is indicated by Darwin's "Animals and Plants under Domestication." As follows:

> The Alco dog of Mexico dislikes canines of other breeds, and the hairless dog from Paraguay mixes less readily with the European races than the latter do with each other. In Paraguay the native horses which run loose on the plains associate with each other according to color, and horses imported from other districts tend to remain aloof. In Circassia several subraces of the horse live a free life. They refuse to mingle and cross, and will even attack each other.
>
> In England the heavy Lincolnshire and light Norfolk sheep, tho bred together, when turned out on pasture separate to a sheep in a short time. On one of the Faroe islands, not more than half a mile in diameter, the half-wild native black sheep are said not to have mixed readily with the imported white sheep.
>
> Dark- and light-colored deer, which have long been kept together in the forest preserves in England, have never been known to mingle. Tame rabbits which had run wild on the island of Porto Santo were kept in a zoological garden, and would not mate with any of the tame breeds. The dovecote pigeon seems to have an actual aversion toward the several fancy breeds, and it has been observed that flocks of white and common Chinese geese keep distinct.

The elaborate devices which plants have developed to induce insects to transfer pollen from one flower to another make it seem that germinal mixing is favored in these organisms. Fruit growers have long contended with the failure of many cultivated varieties to set fruit when none but their own pollen is available.

These facts have led biologists to believe that outcrossing is the natural state of affairs in plants, and have persuaded them that this was physiologically necessary to maintain normal vigor. Recent experiments at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, and elsewhere, have shown clearly that in several species of plants there is a clear-cut tendency in the opposite direction—that among different varieties each type is fertilized more readily by its own kind of pollen than by pollen from any other variety. The surprizing superiority of self-pollination stood out clearly. In some mixtures less than 2 per cent. of the seeds produced were cross-fertilized, whereas with random fertilization

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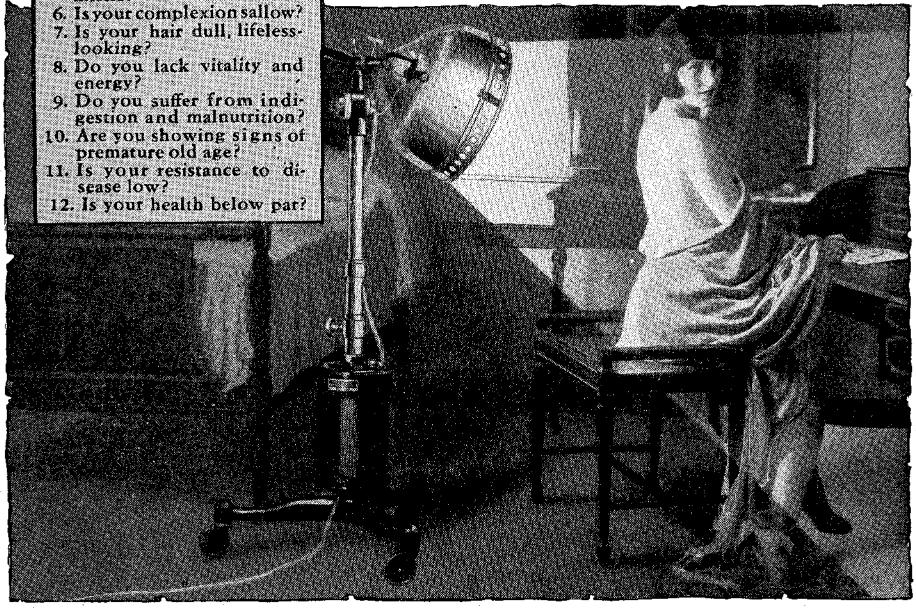

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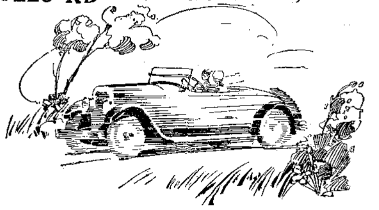

"Sunshine at the Snap of a Switch"

Battle Creek SUNARC Bath

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

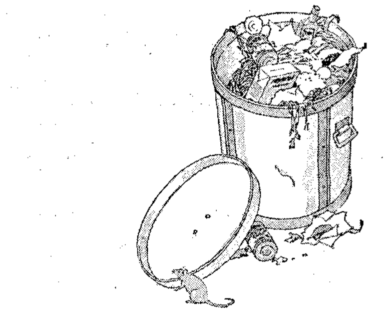
50 per cent. on the average should be of that type.

Bizarre and astonishing plant hybrids are regularly recorded in the newspapers, but horticulturists are fully aware, Dr. Jones maintains, that only closely related species are fertile, and that crossing different species seldom produces good seed. When plants are grown from such hybrid seed, they are rarely fertile. Plants are as restricted in reproduction as are animals, and even in those cases where self-fertilization is reduced or prevented, it is probable that crossing within is favored rather than crossing out of the type. He goes on:

> With this evidence that there is a definite tendency to establish a caste system throughout nature, why should we apologize for our pride of race and of family? Is it not rather something to be fostered and maintained? Restricted marriages are customary in nearly all social groups, and many savage tribes have very strict tabus against marrying out of the clan.
>
> In India the caste system has reached its most extreme development. The members of each occupational group are forbidden to marry into any other group. Farmers can not marry the daughters of shopkeepers. The families of school-teachers, bankers, and manufacturers are each limited in their choice of husband and wife to the members of their own trade. It is not apparent how such artificial barriers can work to the best interests of the race, and it seems that an overrefinement, bordering on absurdity, has been reached in that country.
>
> This should not obscure the fact that the ability to retain superiority, when once established, is a primary necessity in racial progress, and the mating of like with like is a natural law too deep-seated and too well established to be set aside by political systems.
>
> The practise in this country is much more sound, biologically. Marriage is as severely restricted to members of the same social level as in any other country, but individuals change from one level to another, according to their ability to demonstrate their true worth. There are many exceptions to this, of course, but the general tendency is plain. But even under the present system, wealth vanishes unless accompanied by intellectual integrity.

Here Dr. Jones glances for a moment at American race problems, but finds nothing to worry about. Thus:

> Concern is often exprest lest legal barriers be removed and marriages between different races be encouraged, as if statutes were the only preventive of miscegenation! Authorities disagree as to the harm and benefits of race-crossing. Some say that the mating of racially different individuals of equivalent social standing is not so serious as the lowering of the standards of social groups within the race. Nature does not argue this point, but guards against both by a system of marital selection, the foundations for which were laid in the lower forms of life, and which has evolved with man himself.



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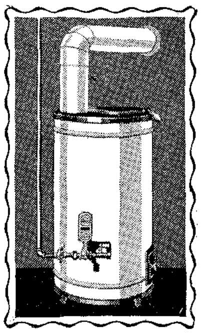

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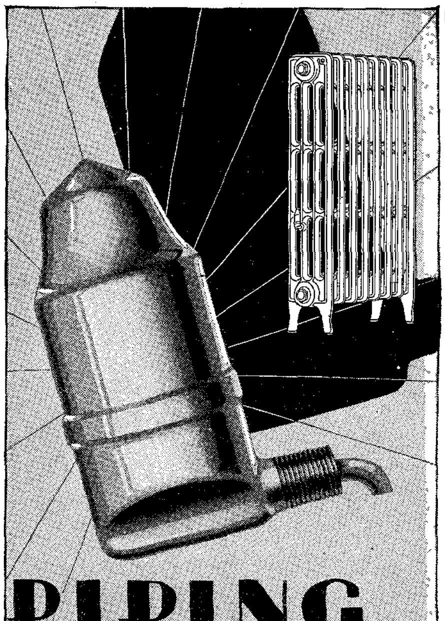

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RED RAYS TO PENETRATE FOGS

SCIENCE expects aviators to conquer the plague of fog by help of radio and of the neon ray, we are told by a writer in *The American Weekly* (New York). Three years ago, he says, neon gas had never been heard of except among a few scientists. Gradually there came into use brilliant red tubes, made up into shining signs apparently written in letters of fire. People learned that they were made, somehow or other, by aid of neon. He proceeds:

> Now, everybody knows that when neon gas is sealed up in this way inside glass tubes or bulbs and electrified it shines with a brilliant red and orange light. Only recently has this fact meant anything to air-craft. The red rays have extraordinary powers of penetrating fog and haze.
>
> Veritable neon-ray searchlights are promised, and already there has been devised and erected a form of air-craft beacon in New York City in which neon tubes are combined into one conical unit, like a glowing haystack, visible for miles, even through fog or haze thick enough to obscure the usual bluish or yellowish colors.
>
> The reason that the red rays from a tube of electrified neon penetrate fog better than other kinds of light is the same reason that explains why red sunsets and sunrises are seen when the air is moist or dusty. It is due to the scattering of the blue light by solid or liquid particles in the air.
>
> If a beam of sunlight passes through a long distance of dusty air, not only is the light weakened, but it becomes redder. One part of the spectrum, the violet and blue end of it, is mostly caught by the particles of dust or fog and reflected sidewise. It is this part of sunlight that makes the blue color of the sky. The other end of the spectrum, the red and orange of it, passes on through.
>
> Precisely the same thing happens to the rays of an ordinary, blue-white searchlight. Through a long distance of foggy or dusty air such a searchlight looks red, just as does the setting sun. Only the red rays of the light are of much use in fog, for the blue rays are stopt. That is the secret of the penetrating power of the neon lamps.
>
> Unlike the ordinary searchlights, which put out much of their light in the violet, blue, and green parts of the spectrum, the neon lamps discharge practically nothing but red and orange rays. The neon lamps seem almost as bright through a mile or two of hazy air as they would through an equal distance of clear air.

The neon gas which promises thus to be of aid to air traffic comes from that same air, the highways of which it is expected to illuminate. Aside from tiny traces in a few mineral springs, the only source of neon on earth is the atmosphere. Every cubic inch of the gas has been extracted, by a laborious and expensive freezing process, from ordinary air. Its discovery, almost exactly thirty years ago, was made possible by finding out how to mix rubber with vaseline. The writer goes on to explain why this has an important bearing on the subject. He writes:

> Following the discovery of helium, the light gas now used to lift balloons, two English scientists, Ramsay and Travers, set out to see whether there might not exist in the earth's atmosphere some other unknown gases, previously undiscovered

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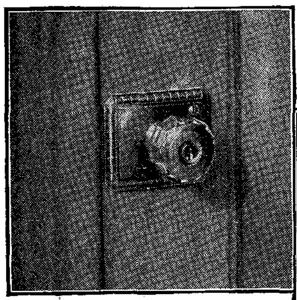
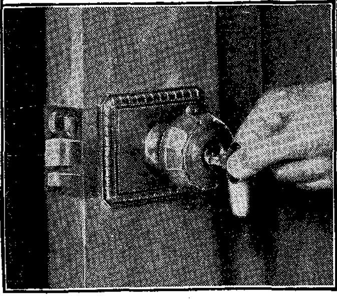
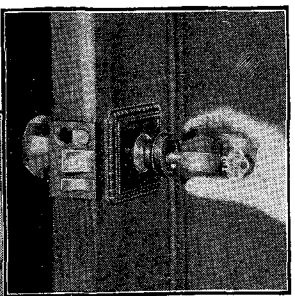


1 The lock on the door and ready for use.



2 Here, the release key (used for detaching and replacing the knob and for exchanging the cylinder) is partly inserted.



3 This pictures the operation of removing or replacing the knob with lock mechanism in it.

SARGENT

LOCKS AND HARDWARE

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

because, like helium, they would not combine with any of the reagents which chemists had tried. To carry out this research it was necessary to pump samples of air back and forth at different temperatures and pressures, and to prevent any trace of this air leaking out into the atmosphere, or any trace of the outer atmosphere leaking in. None of the ordinary stopcocks, valves, and similar apparatus, would prevent these tiny leaks.

Finally Dr. Travers worked out a way of dissolving a little rubber in pure vaseline, to make a grease far more sticky and impervious to gases than any similar material ever made before. That turned the trick. When this new rubberized grease was used to protect the valves and stopcocks, no air leaked in from outside; none of the precious sample being studied leaked out. Within a single year Ramsay and Travers discovered three new gases in the air, not one of them ever suspected by any previous investigator. One of them, the most abundant in the air, is neon.

Altho more abundant in the air than the other two gases, neon is not plentiful. It forms, the chemists calculate, about one part in a hundred thousand of air. Nevertheless, the total amount of the earth's atmosphere is so great that it probably contains more than fifty billions tons of neon. To get out the tiny percentage in the air, use is made of intense cold and great pressure. Only a very little neon is needed for a large-sized aircraft beacon, for the gas is used at a very low pressure, far lower than that of the air outside.

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF MUSIC

WHEN a musical piece is enjoyed by an auditor, he is immeasurably benefited, says Edward Podolsky, writing in *Clinical Medicine and Surgery* (Chicago); and this benefit is exerted as powerfully on his system as that produced by any chemical or physical agency that has been designed for such a definite purpose. In the instance of music the effects are always attended with pleasure, which is not always the case with the other agencies. He goes on:

> Binet and Courtier, investigating the influence of music on the respiration, accomplished their experiments with the pneumograph. The reactions of a single subject were studied. In one series of experiments, isolated tones, chords, and musical exercises, possessing no intellectual or emotional associations, were used. These sensorial stimuli produced no respiratory modification, except an acceleration of from 0.5 to 3.5 additional respirations per minute. The acceleration varied directly with the increase of the movements, and was greater for the minor mode and for discordant sounds.
>
> Musical selections, chiefly songs, arousing emotional associations, according to the introspection of the subjects, varied in their influence, according to the memories the tune evoked. Sad melodies accelerated respiration by 2.6, on the average; considerably diminished the amplitude; and produced irregularities in both acceleration and amplitude of respiration. Gay music; i.e., military marches, produced an

acceleration of 3.8 and showed less tendency to reduce amplitude. A third class of melodies evoked complex and unclassifiable emotions, and produced an acceleration of 3.3 per minute, with a tendency to reduced amplitude.

The following table is a summary of the results:

Music	*Respirations* *Before*	*After*
Marche Triomphale Tannhäuser	9.6	13.5
Marche de Fauste Gounod	9.0	12.5
Marche Hongroise Berlioz	11.0	14.5
L'Epée Chant Wagner	9.5	14.0
La Chauvauchée Wagner	9.0	14.0
Printemps (chant) Wagner	9.5	13.0
La Recontre Faust	10.5	13.0
Laisée moi contempler ton visage	11.0	12.0

It was found that with the thumb-and-finger grip, the greatest pressure that could be exerted during silence was about nine pounds. When some one played the "Giant's Motive," from "Rheingold," the grip was increased to ten pounds. The "Slumber Motive," from the "Walküre," reduced the power to seven pounds. Music also tends to reduce or delay fatigue, and consequently increase muscular endurance.

In 1887 Lombard observed the reenforcement of the knee reflex caused by music, while making a general experimental investigation of the variation of the knee-jerk in relation to the activity of the central nervous system. The apparatus consisted of a hammer, suspended on its axis through the handle, and falling like a pendulum, so that the force of the blow could be regulated; and a rod connected with the foot, sliding in the groove of a wheel, and equipped with a needle which recorded the extent of movement on a blackened surface. His observations may be summarized as follows:

Conditions	*Average*
Silence	32 mm.
Music of a passing band	65 mm.
"Maryland, My Maryland"	64.7 mm.
Drum Corps	51.8 mm.

The amplitude of the knee-jerk, therefore, seemed to vary distinctly with the intensity of the auditory stimulus. There was an increase and a decline in the extent of the knee-jerks as the music approached and receded. In a subsequent experiment to test the effect of music on the knee-jerk, an air was played on a piano in an adjoining room. The average knee-jerk at 7 P. M. was 32 mm.; at 11 P. M., 29 mm.; so that at 10:30, at the time of the experiment, the "normal" knee-jerk probably would have been about 30 mm.

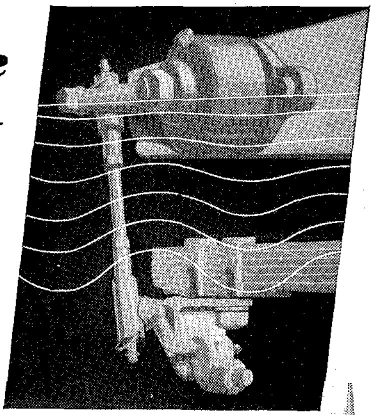
Stimulus	*Average*
Beethoven's Funeral March	105 mm.
Interval of quiet	74 mm.
Soft Music	53.4 mm.
Deeper passage	74.3 mm.
Soft	60.4 mm.
More thrilling	83.6 mm.
Varied and softer	61.6 mm.
Quiet, 15 minutes later	29.0 mm.

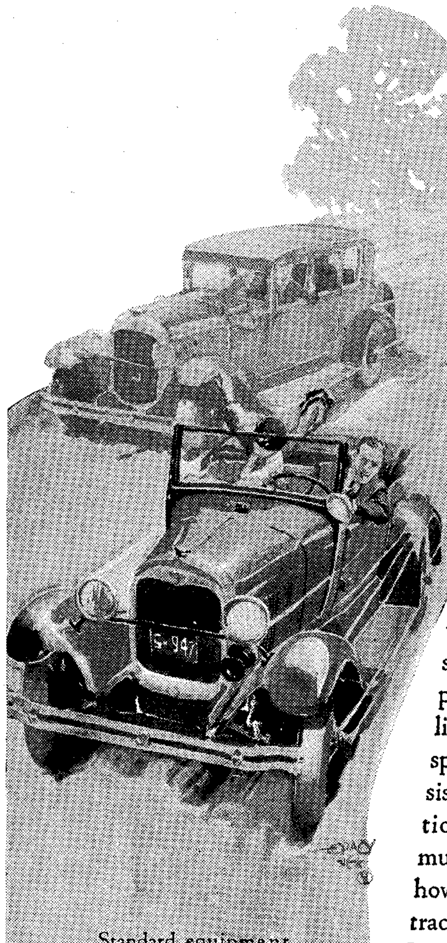
These definite, clean-cut experiments seem to demonstrate fairly conclusively that music produces measurable effects upon the body's functions.

The clinical application of these findings should prove interesting, remarks Mr. Podolsky, who mentions that the effects of musical stimuli have for some time gained the attention of psychologists.

. . . . You don't know how fast your car really is

. . . . if you are driving without HOUDAILLES





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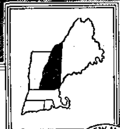

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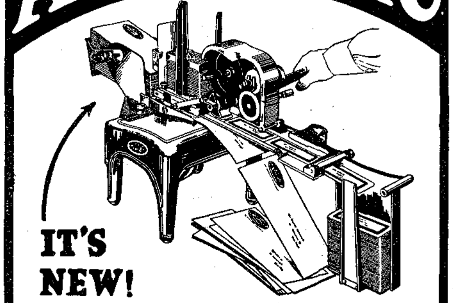

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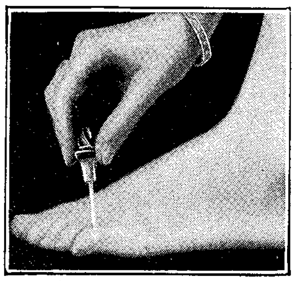
SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

PHYSIOLOGY OF FLYING

SOME of the bodily results of travel in an airplane, either by passengers or pilots, are detailed by Group-Capt. Martin Flack, director of medical research in the medical service of the British Army air force, in an article printed in *Nature* (London). Passenger-planes do not fly high enough to cause trouble, ordinarily, tho a few persons are subject to "air-sickness." With pilots who may rise to great heights, however, the case is quite different. Writes Captain Flack:

> An opinion as to the security of flying must not be formed from the number of accidents in military flying. The comparative safety of civilian flying is in part attributable to the careful medical selection of pilots. Pilots are not permitted to carry passengers or goods without the most searching medical examination, and are not passed for service until they have received a certificate of airworthiness in exactly the same manner as the airplane itself. The Imperial Airways, Ltd., has recently carried more than 60,000 passengers and flown more than 3,000,000 miles without serious accident. This point is emphasized, because the enjoyment of flying, as passenger, depends largely as to whether or not the passenger enjoys a feeling of security.
>
> The other chief factor is the state of the atmosphere. If the weather is "bumpy," a passenger may become "air-sick," more especially when traveling in an enclosed cabin. Save in exceptionally bad weather, there is no reason why the average person should be "air-sick." The best guide as to whether one is liable to air-sickness is previous experience in regard to swings, trains, and scenic railways. Only those who are liable to discomfort nausea on these are likely to suffer from air-sickness. There is no direct connection between air-sickness and seasickness, save perhaps that the person who becomes severely and intractably seasick is possibly likely to suffer from air-sickness. The subject who is just ordinarily seasick will not necessarily be "air-sick." The liability to air-sickness among the general population is considerably overrated. Nor, it must be emphasized, is there any connection between "giddiness" when looking down from a height and a liability to "air-sickness."
>
> At the heights of average aerial travel, that is, up to five or ten thousand feet, there are no effects from altitude upon the average passenger, nothing beyond a slight deepening of breathing being noticed, frequently attended, as already noted, by an exhilaration which often manifests itself in a desire to sing. Civilian passenger machines do not ascend high enough to induce anything akin to "mountain sickness," neither are the average altitudes reached sufficient to induce harm in people who are suffering from lung or heart ailments of such a degree as to enable them to pursue an average every-day life on the ground.
>
> With regard to flying as pilot, various points must be taken into consideration, since it is upon him that the safety of the airplane rests.
>
> Simple flying calls for certain coordinated limb movements which are the result of



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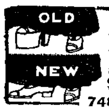

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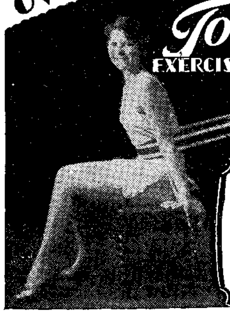

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sensory impressions. Of such impressions, those of vision are the most important. In fog and cloud flying, a pilot has to rely upon the information obtained from instruments by the use of his eyes. The same is true in a large measure of night flying, altho here a certain amount of visual information is generally also available from external sources (horizon, stars, etc.). With growth of experience the pilot derives an increasing amount of information from the nerves of "deep" sensation, namely, the "feel" of the control column, rudder bar, and seat, and, as a result, comes in time more or less automatically to initiate the movements necessary for the control of his machine.

Information is also derived from the "feel" of the wind and varying air-currents upon the face. Auditory sensations, however, do not play a great part in flying, altho good hearing is necessary for the correct appreciation of the "note" of the engine, as well as for the reception of wireless, and so forth.

Besides the faculty of correct perception, a pilot must be capable of accurate coordinated performance with his limbs as the result of his perception. Some individuals are incapable of achieving this delicacy. Others are incapable of combining arm and leg movements, owing to an inability to perform two relatively simple movements at the same time.

Lack of aptitude for flying, therefore, may be due either to defective impressions—chiefly from the eyes and the muscles, or to defective coordinated movements.

Further, to be a safe pilot, an individual must possess accuracy of judgment, and coolness in emergency, also great powers of physical endurance to enable him to withstand high altitudes or long hours, as well as the effects of quick rotary movements in aerobatics and the effects of gravity after diving quickly, or when rapidly turning at full speed at a sharp angle.

The effects of altitude call for especial consideration from the point of view of the pilot. Since 1878 it has been known that the chief cause of "altitude sickness" is lack of proper oxygenation of the body, owing to the rarefaction of oxygen in the air breathed. In life at high altitudes, however, a certain degree of bodily acclimatization takes place after the first few days, which is not the case in flying.

In high flying the cause of trouble is the demand by the body for oxygen under conditions where the pressure is failing. At 19,000 feet, altho the percentage composition of the air is unaltered, the pressure which drives the oxygen into the blood is only half the normal. This throws a certain strain upon the muscular mechanism of respiration and upon the circulation. Such strain is tolerated up to heights of 18,000 or 19,000 feet, provided that the respiratory and circulatory mechanisms are properly tuned up.

A more subtle, and therefore often a less appreciated, danger exists, namely, a dulling of perception and judgment in addition to a gradually increasing general muscular weakness. This begins in most people after 12,000 to 15,000 feet. Nearly all pilots notice the tendency to somnolence at high altitudes; many have difficulty in finding their way, being able to see the ground but not to read their maps.

With aircraft going possibly to 30,000 feet or more, the danger to the pilot is greatly increased, and the use of oxygen is absolutely necessary. In November, 1927, Captain Gray of the U. S. Army Aviation Service, after ascending to 42,470 feet, lost his life during the descent at about 29,000 feet, owing to his oxygen running out.

Their most precious heritage—HEALTH!

HEALTHY, sturdy, happy children—browned by the sun in mid-winter—because in Florida they may play outdoors in health-giving sunshine *all* winter long. Healthier mothers, because as patients of Dr. Sun they may have for the taking the benefits of Nature's own health-builder—SUNSHINE. And healthier daddies, too, because as they respond to the irresistible call of their favorite outdoor sport, Dr. Sun is quietly doing his good work. . . .

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

HOW TO BE PROSPEROUS ON A SMALL SALARY

NEITHER A JOKE nor a get-rich-quick scheme, we are assured, lurks behind the foregoing head-line, for a school-teacher has done what it implies. Teachers are not usually noted for their wealth, especially if they are married and have to work up from an initial salary of $200 a year to a modest maximum of $4,200, attained after twenty-seven years. Yet here is the story of such a teacher who now has a collection of bonds evidently reaching well up toward a six-figure total in value, all accumulated from his own savings without resorting to speculation. His name is J. B. E. Jonas, and his "financial autobiography" in the September *Forum* tells just how he did it—by learning to save money, to invest it, and then to make more money by borrowing on his investments. He does not say what to do if a hurricane or a hospital bill sweeps away all one's savings; but the soundness of his method otherwise is vouched for by the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, which recommends it to "young readers who have occasional small amounts they might invest profitably."

Three things—yes, four—are necessary for such an achievement, we are told: thrift, sound financial advice, persistent compounding of interest—and patience. The first of these Mr. Jonas had by force of circumstance, for his father was a minister of the gospel in the Middle West and—with the aid of a wise wife—brought up and educated five children on $500 a year. Such conditions teach thrift. But they do not make for wisdom in investing one's savings, and so we find Mr. Jonas passing through the "very painful but perhaps wholesome experience" of losing his first hard-won hoard "through utter and abysmal ignorance of investment matters."

Then he began using the "investment service" of a good financial magazine, and from that moment, he says, his losses ceased, and his money began to work for him, dependably, every hour in the day, 365 days in the year. Finally, compound interest was allowed to work its magic, for the young man had heard that at 8 per cent. an investment doubles in nine years, and at 6 per cent. in a slightly longer period. As to his method of investing, Mr. Jonas says:

> In the early stages of my financial development, I accidentally learned that with a very small "nest egg" as a foundation, it was possible to purchase a bond of a much larger value, and on the bond as collateral, borrow the difference from my bank, usually at a lower rate of interest than the bond paid. That is to say, for $150 cash plus $850 borrowed from the bank at 5 per cent., I could buy a $1,000 bond paying 6 per cent. I would then pay off my note in instalments as I was able to, month by month, and that done, buy a new bond in the same way. By leaving my bonds at the bank, I soon created an excellent borrowing credit on which I could draw at any time in ever-increasing amounts.
>
> This method proved profitable, safe, and in every way excellent. The plan possest five distinct advantages. (1) It always confined my investment purchases to securities of which my bank approved, and over which it then kept a constant and vigilant oversight. (2) It enabled me to avail myself of any exceptional investment opportunities, even if I did not have the ready cash at the time. (3) It was a great incentive to saving, for I was naturally eager to pay off my loans as soon as I could. (4) I received more interest than I paid. (5) It saved me the rent of a safe-deposit box, since my securities were kept in the bank's vaults without expense to me.

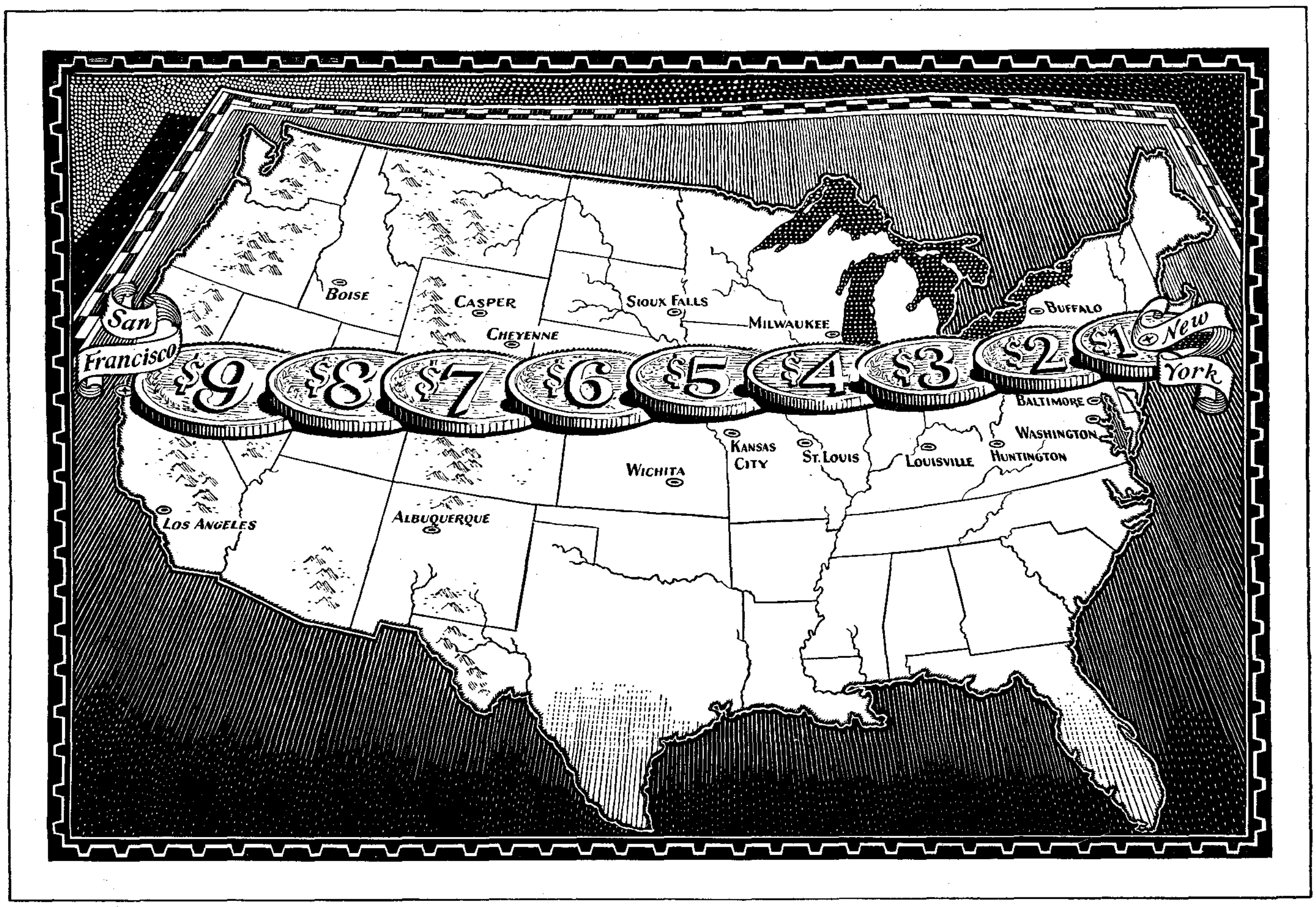
Two principles—namely: (1) advice from the "investment service" of a financial magazine, together with bank approval of all securities bought, and (2) bank loans on these securities—are the foundation stones on which, Mr. Jonas tells us, his financial edifice has been built. By keeping his savings and these principles at work, patiently and unceasingly, through more than a quarter of a century, he has obtained a line of credit with his bank that recently enabled him to buy $35,000 worth of Bolivia 8's on $350 in Liberty bonds. This is all there is to the problem of achieving prosperity by investing your savings, he says; but for the benefit of the beginner he formulates his methods in detail, some of his more important points being as follows:

> I never buy a security without first getting it approved by the financial editor of a magazine—or by some similar financial counselor—and accepted by my bank as collateral. This is my invariable and inexorable test of safety. My maxim is: "What is not good enough for my bank as collateral is not good enough for me as an investment." This policy has worked out satisfactorily and successfully over a long period of years. It has always insured safety.
>
> I have very carefully selected my investment brokers—again with the approval of the financial editor and my bank. And, having selected them, I am absolutely frank and open with them. They know exactly what my holdings are, and what are my investment practises and preferences.
>
> I purchase a variety of securities: bonds (government, public-utility, real-estate, and industrial), preferred stocks (chiefly public utilities), and, up to the present, a very few common stocks. Within each group I try to diversify them as to geographic location, company, kind of product, etc.
>
> I always keep my securities at the bank as collateral, often having four, six, or eight times as much as my notes require. This enables me to take up loans (mine are all "demand" or "call" notes) at any time I require them. This also keeps the bank constantly interested in, and vigilant over, my holdings, reporting any changes, cautions, or calls, and retaining them in safekeeping.
>
> I very rarely sell a security, except when it is called, or, in a few cases, on an exchange for some other security. This is no doubt a weakness, for I hold bonds that sell ten, twelve, fifteen, and in one case, twenty points above my purchase price. I have not taken these profits partly because, owing to the rise in all securities, I could not reinvest my money so advantageously again; but chiefly because I am too busy professionally to follow market quotations, and therefore haven't knowledge enough of what these issues may do.
>
> I never speculate, buy on margin, pyramid, or go into doubtful real-estate ventures. I have, of course, bought many securities that have gone up in price, and I naturally like to buy as low as possible. But I am purely an investor and my primary interest lies there. If my investments pay their interest and dividend returns promptly, regularly, and reliably, are good collateral, and are paid off when due, I am satisfied.

While "Safety first and always!" is a good working rule, says Mr. Jonas, it does not by any means follow that every low-yield security is safe and every high-yield security is not. His experience, he avers, has amply proved this; for he has no investments under 6 per cent., and most of them yield 7 or 8 per cent. This is in accord with his lifelong policy of purchasing only securities that yield more than the bank rate of interest, and then borrowing on them, thus being able to take a larger block of investments than he has available money for at the time. We read further:

> I always pay off something on my notes every month. Toward the end of each month, I make a careful budget of all my income and expenses for the coming month. By balancing this, I determine exactly how much money I shall have available for my bank on the first and fifteenth of that month, and I pay it conscientiously on that date.
>
> I never take securities in a new venture. Unless a company can show satisfactory financial history—success, earnings, background, assets—I leave it severely alone. I wish somebody had imprest this rule on me when I began; and I wish every novice who reads this article would make it his first and fundamental principle. It would save millions.
>
> I never allow myself to be stampeded into buying an investment. There are occasional times when quick action is necessary; but I have rarely repented of deferring an investment pur-

How Cheaply you can "Travel" by Telephone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Boise
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Milwaukee
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A Chicago business man recently had to endeavor to close negotiations with 30 concerns in 12 cities. Preliminary work had been done, but personal contact was necessary. In one day, he saved 5000 miles of physical travel and at least ten days' time from his office. He made four long distance calls to New York. Two to Buffalo. One to Syracuse. One to Covington, Va. Six to Pittsburgh. Five to Cleveland. One to Louisville. Two to St. Louis. Two to Kansas City. Two to St. Paul. Three to Milwaukee and one to New Orleans.

His negotiations were successful in 60% of the calls. "In many cases," says this man, "the long distance telephone call is actually superior to a personal call. It gets an immediate audience."

The president of a large Philadelphia rubber company has each one of his salesmen call him at the end of the day. Often large sales that a man is about to give up as hopeless are saved by the suggestions received from his president by Long Distance.

What distant trips could you profitably make today by telephone? *Number, please?*

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differ with varying economic conditions and with changes in your personal affairs. You should, therefore, deal with an investment house equipped to render complete service in all classes of securities. Such a house will give you intelligent assistance in the selection of your investments and will, at all times, be able to meet your requirements.

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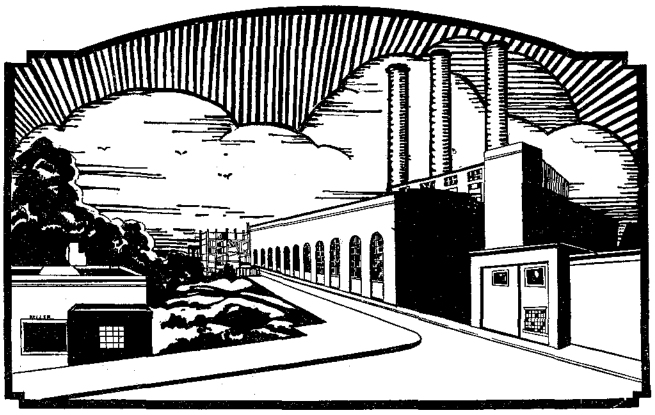

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New construction expenditures, 1925–1927	$39,000,000
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Write for our new illustrated Year Book "L"

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

chase. If I really wanted it, I usually found an opportunity to buy it later, and often at a lower price. Luther Burbank's rule, not to sign any contract or make any important decision until he had slept over it a night, is also an excellent rule for investors.

I always keep "invested up." I do not carry a larger balance at the bank than is required. I never have large amounts of cash about my person or in the house, but use all my available money to pay off old obligations or to make new investments.

Finally, I am fanatically punctilious in all money matters. I keep every promise religiously; I meet every obligation meticulously; I keep up my bank balance scrupulously. I meet every payment on the dot. This has become religion to me. My bank can depend upon my word, and acts accordingly. It pays. I recommend it.

HOUSE-RENTS GRADUALLY DECREASING

RENTS for small houses and apartments, such as are occupied by families of moderate means, reached their highest average in the United States in July, 1924, and have been showing a gradual downward trend ever since, according to figures, gleaned in a country-wide canvass by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York City. Average rents, we are told, are now nearly 13½ per cent. lower than they were four years ago, of which 4.2 per cent. came off in the last year. Of the 180 cities reporting to the board's Cost of Living Department, 123 reported no change from a year ago, 47 told of decreases, and in only 10 cities were increases noted. Looking at the subject from a wider angle, the report continues:

> If the whole period from July, 1914, to July, 1928, is considered, the greatest net increase in rents over the 1914 level among the twenty-five largest cities existed in Buffalo, where rents average slightly more than 100 per cent. above what they were in July, 1914. New York City rents average 79 per cent., Baltimore 53, St. Louis 76, and San Francisco 36 per cent. over the pre-war level. Other cities show the following per cent. net increase over July, 1914: Cleveland 35, Denver 50, Indianapolis 15, Minneapolis 26, Portland (Ore.) 41, Seattle 36.
>
> Not in all cities, however, are rents higher than before the war. Out of the 180 cities reporting, rents are lower than they were in July, 1914, in the following: Nashville, Tennessee; Davenport, Iowa; Haverhill, Massachusetts; Roanoke, Virginia; Wichita, Kansas; Alliance, Ohio; Butte, Montana; Danville, Illinois; Miles City, Montana; Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The decline of rents in these cities ranges from less than 10 to more than 30 per cent. below the 1914 level. In the following cities rents are reported as 20 per cent. or less above the pre-war level: Indianapolis, Indiana; Birmingham, Alabama; Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Worth, Texas; Houston, Texas; Norfolk, Virginia; Omaha, Nebraska; Richmond, Virginia; St. Paul, Minnesota; Salt Lake City, Utah; Canton, Ohio; Duluth, Minnesota; El Paso, Texas; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Huntington, West Virginia, Lans-

ing, Michigan; Lincoln, Nebraska; Little Rock, Arkansas; Mobile, Alabama; New Britain, Connecticut; Peoria, Illinois; Portsmouth, Virginia; Savannah, Georgia; Springfield, Ohio; Terre Haute, Indiana; Billings, Montana; Columbia, South Carolina; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Superior, Wisconsin, and York, Pennsylvania.

People in the cities and towns of the United States, on the whole, however, are still paying rents that average 61 per cent. above the prewar level, says the Conference Board, and it goes on to list seventy-seven municipalities where rents are higher than the average just named. The list begins with Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and ends with Waterloo, Ia., and Waukesha, Wis.

THE RETURN TO GOLD

BOLIVIA'S recent adoption of the gold standard calls attention to the long list of countries which have reestablished their currencies on a gold basis since the war. It is noted in *The Federal Reserve Bulletin* (Washington, D. C.) that the return to a gold basis has taken different forms in different countries:

> A complete gold standard—characterized by absence of all restrictions on gold imports or exports, full redeemability of notes in any amount in gold, and unlimited obligation of the mint to purchase and sell gold at a fixt price—exists in practise only in the United States. Other countries have followed Great Britain in adopting the gold-bullion standard, under which the central bank is under obligation to redeem its notes only in bullion or bars of a specified minimum weight (400 ounces, worth about $8,000, in Great Britain). This method makes for economy of gold by keeping it from domestic circulation, without placing obstacles in the way of international gold shipments. Many other countries have adopted the gold-exchange standard, which gives the central bank the option of redeeming its notes either in gold or in drafts upon gold-standard countries.

The use of the gold-exchange standard does away to a large extent with the necessity for keeping a very large gold reserve within the country itself, comments a writer for the New York banking and brokerage house of Dominick and Dominick. This firm's bulletin thus lists the 31 countries which have returned to the gold standard in the past five years:

1923
Austria
Colombia

1924
Sweden
Germany

1925
England
Hungary
Danzig
Netherlands
Java
Australia
New Zealand
South Africa
Albania
Finland
Switzerland

1926
Chile
Czechoslovakia
Belgium
Canada

1927
Bulgaria
Denmark
India
Ecuador
Argentina
Poland
Italy

1928
Esthonia
Norway
Greece
France
Bolivia

Naturally this general return to the gold

Preparedness

Through Timely Insurance
Untimely Death Is Robbed
of Its Full Claim

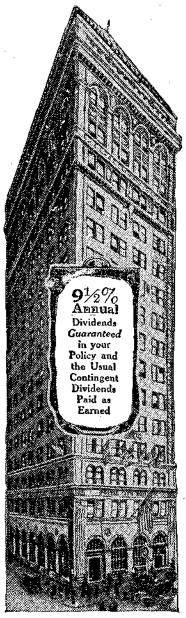
Is Your Life Insurance Quota Filled?

See how easily it can be done and what a moderate sum is required in the Postal Life to add a substantial policy to your present holding: less than $10.00 a month for the younger ages will add $5,000; if you are thirty, $9.55.

Then, too, the economies of the business as conducted by the

Postal Life Insurance Co

reduce the amount of the premium payments: dividends of 9½% are guaranteed in its policies



9½% Annual Dividends Guaranteed in your Policy and the Usual Contingent Dividends Paid as Earned

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Everybody who is insurable should have regard for the importance of adding to his insurance estate from time to time during his producing years. Some persons add $1,000 each year as their income increases. $10,000 or $5,000 in one transaction is not within the reach of all at age 30.

Nowhere can the average man invest his money so advantageously as in *standard life insurance* issued by this Company.

Deal with this most modern Company; avail yourself of its economy. A knowledge of its benefits is now spread through every community, gaining for it a nationwide membership.

Its twenty-two years of experience have given more than in-looks; they record the results of careful tests put into practice in every department of the Company. They will have a telling effect in future years.

Write for information; get the glow of a personal satisfaction in acting for yourself and saving money.

The Record Shows

There have been paid to policy beneficiaries	$27,358,910:
On claims by death	$13,662,202
In maturity endowments	1,763,092
In surrender values and dividends	3,774,204
In loans on policies	8,159,412

What Sustains and Holds the Record

Standard policy-reserves, resources..........$14,000,000
Standard old-line legal reserve.
Standard policy provisions, approved by the New York State Insurance Department.
Operates under strict requirements of New York State and subject to United States Postal authorities everywhere.
Insurance in force..........$50,000,000

Simply use the Coupon, or write and say, "Mail me information as to Policy mentioned in Literary Digest." Be sure to give

1. Your Full Name;
2. Your Occupation;
3. Exact Date of Your Birth

All Standard forms of Life and Endowment insurance are issued by this Company and information as to any of them will be gladly furnished.

When your inquiry reaches us no agent will be sent to visit you. We desire to co-operate with you *directly,* and have you think out with us your problems, from documentary matter submitted. Because we employ no agents the resultant commission savings go to you. It is the only non-agency life insurance company in America.

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WM. R. MALONE, *President*
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Postal Life Insurance Co. 511 5th Ave. New York
Without obligating me, please send full insurance particulars for my age.
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Address..............................
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Occupation..............................
Exact date of birth..............................
Amount................L.D.10-13-28

"How's Business?"

"Fine!"

Since men first bartered the work of their hands for profit these three words have been their greeting and its answer. Pride and the desire to create the impression of success is just as human today as ever.

In the effort of Modern Accountancy to extend its service more fully in the interest of better business, this pride in the possession of something known by all business men to be desirable, is apparent.

Often business executives will say, "Oh yes, we have a Budget"—it's good business to have a Budget. Yet a real Budget is as unknown to them as success was to the ragged, ancient trader who always answered, "Fine!" to the greeting.

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WINSTON-SALEM
YOUNGSTOWN

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

standard has brought about a redistribution of the world's gold stock, we read on. And so, since 1924, the proportion of the world's gold held by the United States has declined from 49 to 38.3 per cent.; and the gold reserves of Japan and The Netherlands have also declined, while those of other nations have increased. The following table is given showing the change in governmental and central bank gold holdings of the most important nations:

CENTRAL GOLD HOLDINGS
(Millions of dollars)

Country	*June, 1924*	*June, 1928*
United States	4,095	3,732
France	710	1,136
Great Britain	624	838
Argentina	458	616
Japan	499	542
Spain	489	503
Germany	110	496
Italy	218	257
Netherlands	214	175
Other countries	1,146	1,437
Total	8,663	9,732

The growth in the total, according to *The Federal Reserve Bulletin*, "represents for the most part the excess of gold production over consumption by the arts and absorption by India, but reflects also the acquisition of gold by central banks from private hoards and the release for monetary use of gold held as security for loans."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT, ETC.
Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of "THE LITERARY DIGEST"
Published weekly at New York, N. Y.
For October 1, 1928.

State of New York }
County of New York } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City
Business Managers, The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

2. That the owner is: If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the name and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given.
Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Cuddihy, Robert J., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Cuddihy, Emma F., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Funk, Eleanor M., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Funk, Wilfred J., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Neisel, Clara L., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

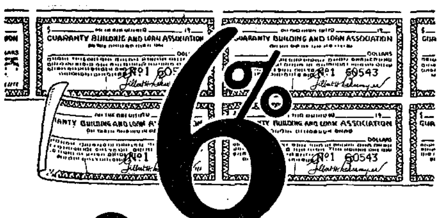
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and, security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for which such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold the stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bonafide owner: and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1928.

[Seal]
ROLLO CAMPBELL,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1930.)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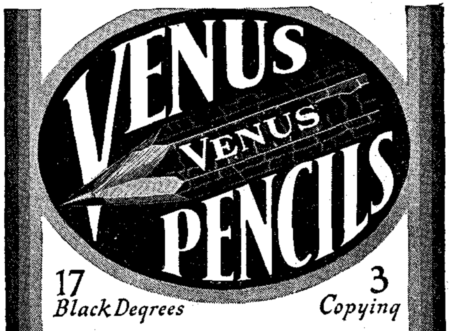

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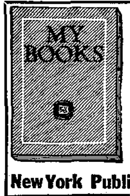

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 26.—The League of Nations Assembly adjourns, with a warning from the Earl of Lytton, a British statesman, that, while the League is firmly established in Europe, its position in Asia is not assured. The fifty-second session of the Council of the League also adjourns.

September 28.—The Sacred Synod of Bishops of the Church of England agrees to the use of the revised Prayer Book, notwithstanding that Parliament has declined to enact a law permitting its use.

September 29.—A dispatch from Hongkong, China, reports that Chinese pirates, on September 26, murdered two British officers of the S. S. *Anking*, and then looted the ship and robbed the passengers.

September 30.—In an address dedicating a new war memorial, Premier Poincaré says that any settlement of the reparations problem must guarantee to the French a clear indemnity for their war damages beyond any integral payment of what the French must pay their creditors.

October 1.—Trial by jury is incorporated in the legal system of Japan.

October 2.—The British Labor Party Conference] at Birmingham unanimously adopts a resolution condemning the Government's foreign policy, particularly the naval agreement with France.

DOMESTIC

September 27.—The State Department announces that legal recognition of the Nationalist government of China is an accomplished fact, having become automatically effective with the conclusion between the two governments of a treaty according tariff autonomy to Nationalist China on a most-favored-nation basis.

September 28.—The United States Government notifies the governments of Great Britain and France that it would be happy to continue its best efforts for naval disarmament, but that it can not consent to a treaty permitting unlimited building of certain types of combatant ships, but imposing restrictions on types peculiarly suitable to American needs, as proposed in the Franco-British recent naval agreement.

September 29.—In his campaign speech in Milwaukee, Gov. Alfred E. Smith declares that if elected President he would enforce all the laws, but that he would advise Congress to modify the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law, and make it his duty to lay the matter before every community he could reach "and let them make their own decision."

Herbert Hoover repudiates a published letter appealing to women to "save the United States from being Romanized," said to have been circulated by Mrs. Willie W. Caldwell, Republican National Committeewoman of Virginia, Mr. Hoover saying that the letter does violence to every instinct he possesses.

In a letter to the Republican State Convention at Boston, Massachusetts, President Coolidge urges public support of the candidacy of Herbert Hoover.

The United States polo team defeats the Argentine team, 7 goals to 6, in the

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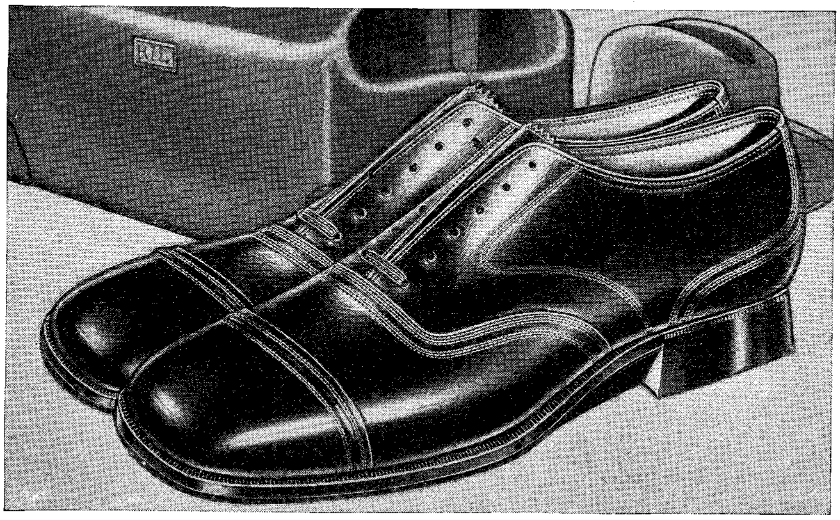

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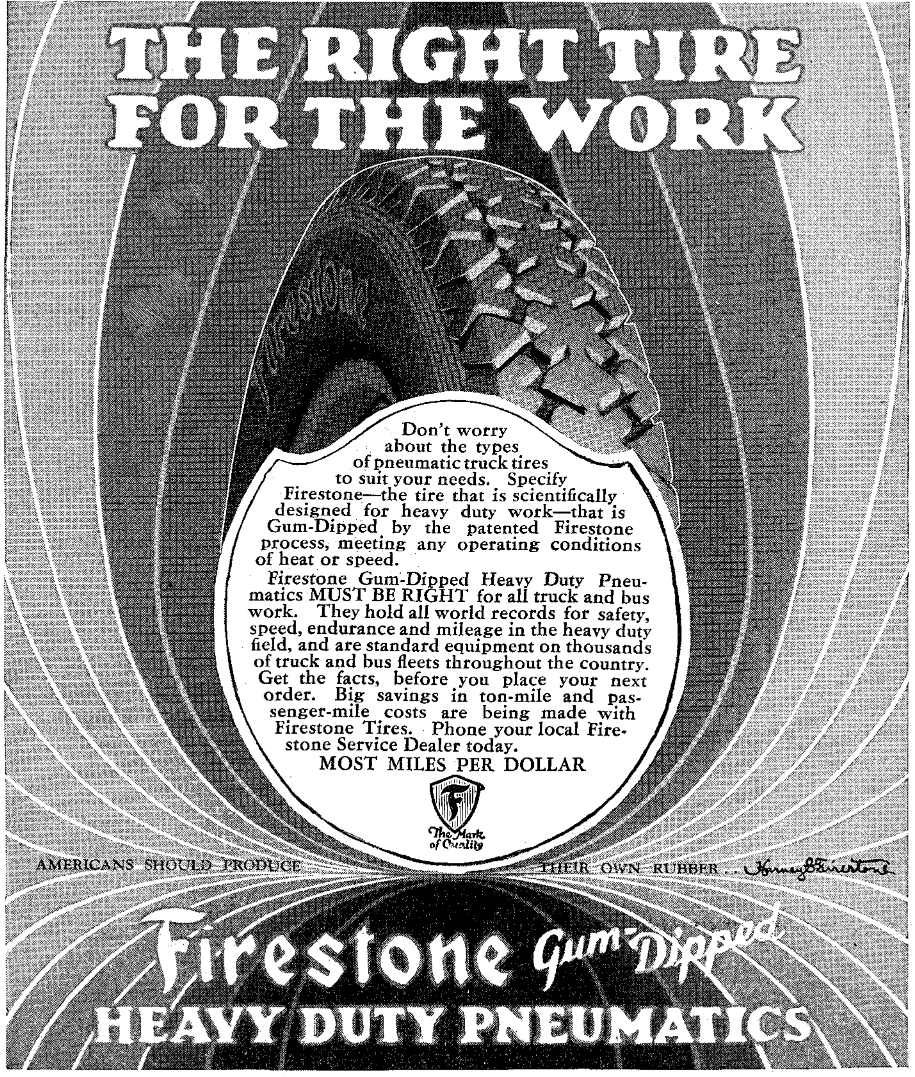

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MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

first match of the international series at Meadowbrook, Long Island. The St. Louis Cardinals win the National League pennant, defeating the Boston Braves, 3 to 1. Miss Glenna Collett wins the Women's National golf title by defeating Miss Virginia Van Wie, 13 up and 12 to play.

October 1.—Dr. Hubert Work, Republican National Chairman, makes public a letter to Oliver D. Street, member of the Republican National Committee for Alabama, reminding the latter that questions of religious belief have no place in a political campaign. Mr. Street is reported to have issued a campaign document referring to Governor Smith's faith.

International air-mail service is inaugurated between New York and Montreal.

A party of British editors, headed by Ralph D. Blumenfeld, editor-in-chief of the London *Daily Express*, arrive in New York, to begin a two months' study of American economic and political conditions.

October 2.—Russia's formal adherence to the Kellogg anti-war pact is received by the State Department.

Field-Marshal the Viscount Allenby of Megiddo, who captured Jerusalem from the Turks in the last stages of the World War, arrives in New York, on his way to attend the American Legion Convention at San Antonio, Texas, as guest of honor.

Accidents caused 95,500 deaths in the United States in 1927, or about one out of every six, according to the official report to the Safety Congress in session in New York.

Saving the Pieces.—"Well, George," said a country clergyman to an old man who sat by the wayside breaking stones, "that pile doesn't seem to get any less." "No, Vicar," replied the old man, "them stones is like the Ten Commandments; yer can go on breakin' 'em, but yer can't get rid of 'em."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Tit for Tat.—Hubby found some holes in his stockings. "You haven't mended these?" he said to his wife.

"Did you buy that coat you promised me?" she asked.

"No-no."

"Well, if you don't give a wrap, I don't give a darn."—*Montreal Star.*

Sitting Pretty.—"Are you a wet or a dry?"

"I claim to be strictly temperate in such matters," answered Senator Sorghum, "a person who can take a political policy or let it alone."—*Washington Star.*

Static Gone Wild.—Bagpipe music was broadcast recently. Lots of people took their sets to pieces in an endeavor to locate the trouble.—*Passing Show* (*London*).

Get a Derrick.—"I can't seem to place your face," said the plastic surgeon to the lady whose face he had difficulty in lifting.
—*Everybody's Weekly* (*London*).

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Clayton.—"W. M. C.," Washington, D. C.—The name *Clayton* is English and means "belonging to Clayton: the Clay, Dwelling, or the Farmstead at the Clayey Place." It is from Middle English *clay, cley*, Old English *cloeg*, Danish *Kloeg*, clay, plus Middle English *ton, tun*, Old English *tun*.

Another authority writes: "Local 'of Clayton.' This would naturally be a very common place name, and apart from small spots, farms, manors, etc., so entitled, we have parishes, hamlets, liberties, and townships in counties Stafford (2), Sussex, York (West Riding) (4), Lancaster (3). The surname is very strongly represented in the United States." In 1570 Arthur Bourchyer and Katherine *Clayton* took out a marriage license in London.

granary, lie, raise.—"J. B. S.," Bemidji, Minn·—(1) The word *granary* comes from the Latin *granarium*, ultimately from the Latin *granum*, grain. *Grain* comes to us through Old French and from the Latin *granum*, grain. Therefore, the two words are from the same source.

(2) The "*lie* of the land" is an expression with a distinct meaning explaining "the manner of lying, the position or arrangement in which a thing lies." Inasmuch as *lay* has been used in this sense, and is used as a synonym for *lie* to describe the contour of a country, we also say "the *lay* of the region" or "the *lay* of the country resembled our prairies very much."

(3) *Rise* is not correct for an increase in salary, nor is *raise*, except as a verb. "John received an *increase* in salary," or "John's salary *was raised* or *has been raised*" are correct.

loan.—"D. M. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Loan* as a verb is extensively used in the United States, and there is some authority for such usage since it has so appeared from time to time in literature over the past four or five hundred years. Such usage, however, is frowned upon by grammarians who insist that *loan* is a noun only.

Dictionaries, which must be simply recorders of the language as it is used, recognize *loan* as a verb, meaning "to lend money, especially on interest." One may raise (put an end to) a *loan* by paying both principal and interest, and another may *lend* money to do so. The use of *loan* as a verb, meaning 'to grant the loan of or lend, as ships, money, linen, provisions, etc.,' dates from the year 1200 and is accepted as good English. Some purists, however, characterize it colloquial." To some ears *lend* may be preferable, but *loan* is not incorrect, and has the support of Acts 34 and 35 of Henry VIII. (1542), Langley (1644), Fossenden (1729), Calhoun (1834), Brownson (1847), Bonamy-Price (1880), *The North American Review*, February, 1901, etc.

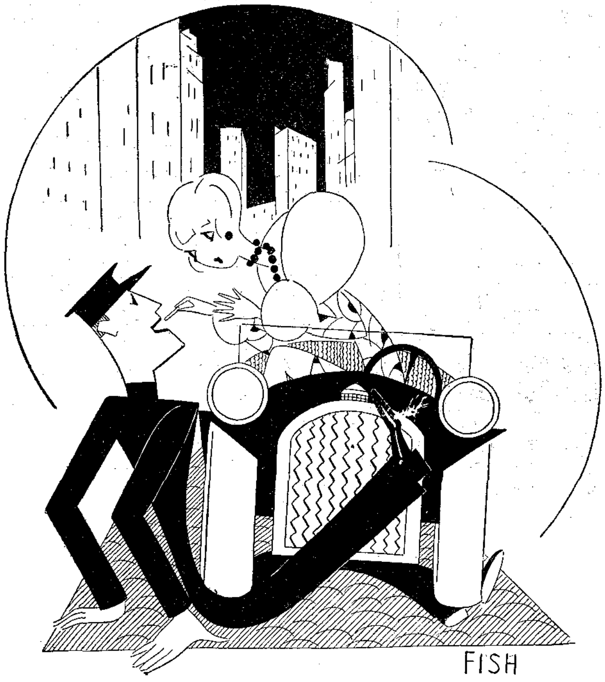
Pinocchio.—"E. M.," Melones, Calif.—The correct way to pronounce the name *Pinocchio*, the hero of Carlo Collodi's story, is *pi''nok''chio'*—the first *i* as in *police*, the first *o* as in *go*, the first *c* as *k*, *ch* as in *church*, the second *i* as in *police*, and the second *o* as in *go*. But the vowels in the last syllable are so connected as to be pronounced almost as one syllable.

punctuation-marks.—"V. W. S.," Baltimore, Md.—The modern system of punctuation we owe to Aldus Manutius. It dates from late in the 15th century. According to the best practise of the printer's craft, commas and periods always come within quotations. Custom has established this.

In many instances where quotation-marks are used, and dialog is introduced within the quotation-marks, if the comma or period be placed outside the quotation-marks, it would stand half an inch or more away from the text to which it belongs, and be completely lost on the white of the printed page. It has no place there, for it does not mark a pause in the voice when used after quotations. Quotation-marks are used for the purpose of indicating that the matter is not original with the writer. The period should follow where the thought ends and the quotation-marks follow it so as to show that the thought is not original.

verdigris.—"F. C. G.," Tulsa, Okla.—The word *verdigris* is derived from Old French, being written *vert de gris*. Literally translated, it would be rendered "green of the Greeks," idiomatically we would term it "Greek green." It is the green rust on copper, or the green basic acetate of copper used as a pigment.

"V. H.," Winchester, Va.—The words you give are pronounced as follows:—*repoussé, re-pu''se'*—*a* as in *final*, *u* as in *rule*, *e* as in *prey*; *scenario, she-na'ri-o*—*sh* as in *ship*, *e* as in *prey*, *a* as in *art*, *i* as in *hit*, *o* as in *got*; or (English) *si-na'ri-o*—*i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *art*, *o* as in *go*; *opponent, o-po'nent*—first *o* as in *not*, second *o* as in *go*, *e* as in *get*; *precedent*, (noun) *pres'i-dent*—*e's* as in *get*, *i* as in *habit*; *precedent* (adjective), *pri-si'dent*—first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *police*, *e* as in *get*; *precise, pri-sais'*—first *i* as in *habit*, *ai* as in *aisle*.



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IN THE LIFE OF A FLAPPER

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Returning the Ring.—"No noose is good news," says the pardoned murderer.—*Annapolis Log.*

Or a Flea in the Family?—A mouse that climbs a woman's skirt to-day must be mixed with kangaroo!—*College Humor.*

Cawing Campaign.—Crows swarmed around the Governor's private car at every Kansas station.—*Auburn* (*N. Y.*) *paper.*

Inexperienced.—HEY—"Aren't you wild about bathing beauties?"

HAY—"I don't know, I never bathed one."—*Aggievator.*

The Rest, of Course, Were Ladies.—The matrons, many of whom were women, were released after being questioned.—*New Orleans dispatch in a Utica* (*N. Y.*) *paper.*

Daily Snooze.—The human brain is a wonderful organ. It starts working the moment we get up in the morning, and doesn't stop until we get to the office.—*Hardware Age.*

Power of Friction.—After being bed-ridden for two years a farm hand in Worcestershire, England, had a piece of ox-bone grated on his spine, and he is now walking nineteen miles a day to and from his work.—*Los Angeles Times.*

No Longer "Hook My Dress."—

It always was a funny world,
And it gets funnier, by heck!
Who'd ever thought we'd hear wife yell—
"Oh, dearie, please come shave my neck!"
—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Lazy Poet to His Gal.—

You are a wonderful
Marvelous gal,
Ditto, et cetera
And so forth et al.
—*Judge.*

Bright Lucifer.—After the race Judge Mahoney made an address of appreciation on Barbuti's Amsterdam victory and Sir Thomas Lipton presented Barbuti with a match. . . . The demonstration for Barbuti stood out as the high light of the afternoon.—*New York Times.*

Modern Mountaineering.—The scientific prediction is repeated that the human race will soon lose its legs, on account of using them so little in this motor age, but it looks to us as if climbing into the rumble seat would save a good many of the best-looking ones.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Invisible Bridegroom.—The marriage of Miss Phillina Whiteside, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Whiteside, occurred at Glasgow with Judge Rapp performing the ceremony. They were attended by the bride's mother and Mr. and Mrs. Hans Jenson.—*Great Falls* (*Mont.*) *paper.*

Long-felt Want.—VOICE FROM THE ELEVENTH FLOOR—"'Smatter down there. Have you no key?"

NOISY ONE ON THE PAVEMENT—"Gotta key all right, but wouldja jussasoon throw down a few keyholes?"—*Boston Beanpot.*

Call the Storage Man.—$40—Beautifully furnished overstuffed 3-room apt.—*California paper.*

Eggs for Breakfast.—Rayon Step-ins, Bloomers and Gowns. Lace-trimmed and tailored, some with yolk front.—*Ad in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Perfect Accent.—"Speak seven languages, hey? Well, let's hear you say 'good morning' in Italian."

"Gooda mornin'!"—*N. Y. Medley.*

Early de Mille.—GUIDE—"It is the oldest castle hereabouts."

HOLLYWOOD TOURIST—"Yeh! What picture was it built for?"—*Passing Show* (*London*).

Button Your Pockets.—Candlesticks, $1.50 to $3.50 pair, for the 75c to $1.75 grade. Compotes $2.00 to $5.00 for the $1.00 to $2.50 grades.—*"Bargain" ad in the New York Times.*

The Harvest.—Jewelry and clothing valued at from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 belonging to Mme. Ganna Walska, wife of Harold McCormick, harvested millionaire, was held.—*Lima* (*O.*) *paper.*

That Cozy Feeling.—REFEREE (excitedly)—"Hey, the bell rang for the eleventh round."

BOXER (who's lost his enthusiasm)—"Aw, let's sit this one out."—*Life.*

Real Optimism.—

EXPECT MAN TO
RECOVER FROM
FATAL CRASH
—*San Diego* (*Cal.*) *paper.*

When the Fur Flies.—BLINKS—"Have you ever seen a prize-fight?"

JINKS—"No, I've never seen a prize-fight, but I have looked in on a women's afternoon bridge party."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Charm of Solitude.—"One's neighbor in Australia," a friend writes, "often lives as much as twenty miles away." In that country, when a man buys a lawn-mower, it practically becomes his own property.—*Humorist* (*London*).

Complicating the Case.—

"Tobacco is a filthy weed,"
We heard from Little Robert Reed.
But Robert spoke just as a joke—
Mamma had not yet learned to smoke.
—*Washington Star.*

Never-Never Land.—ANGRY CUSTOMER—"These eggs aren't fresh."

INDIGNANT GROCER—"Not fresh? Why, the boy brought them from the country this morning."

CUSTOMER—"What country?"—*Washington Cougar's Paw.*

More Heroic Remedies.—

PROVIDENCE MAN, SHOT IN
ANKLE, MUCH IMPROVED
—*Boston Globe.*

YOUTH IS BETTER
AFTER COLLISION
—*Columbus* (*Miss.*) *paper.*